THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

For MARCH 1801.

XXII. *Travels from France to Italy*, through the Lepontine Alps; or, an Itinerary of the Road from Lyons to Turin, by the Way of the Pays-de-Vaud, the Vallais, and acroſs the Monts Great St. Bernard, Simplon, and St. Gothard: with topographical and hiſtorical Deſcriptions of the principal Places which lie contiguous to the Route; including ſome philoſophical Obſervations on the Natural Hiſtory and Elevation of that Part of the Alps. To which are added, Remarks on the Courſe of the Rhone; from its Source to the Mediterranean Sea. By ALBANIS BEAUMONT, Author of the "Rhætian and Maritime Alps," &c. &c. &c. Royal Folio. pp. 218. With a Chart and Plates. 5l. 5s. *Robinſons, Payne.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved in Aquatinta.

1. *GENERAL Chart of Places connected with the Route from Lyons to Lombardy, &c.*
2. *Lyons.*
3. *Aqueduct at Lyons, built by the Romans.*
4. *Plan of Lyons.*
5. *Caſcade and Lake of Nantua.*
6. *Continuation of the ſame Lake.*
7. *Repreſentation of the above Lake.*
8. *Loſs of the Rhone.*
9. *Reappearance of the Rhone.*
10. *Fort of Cluſe.*
11. *Ferney.*
12. *Fig. 1. Internal View of the Roman Theatre at Lyons.—Fig. 2. Voltaire's Tomb.*
13. *Geneva.*
14. *Verſoix.*
15. *Morges.*
16. *Lauſanne.*
17. *Vevay.*
18. *Salt-works at Bex, Canton of Berne.*
19. *Bridge of St. Maurice, on the Rhone.*
20. *Martignie and the Valley of the Rhone.*
21. *The ſmall Valley ſituated at the Baſis of a Part of the extenſive Glacier La Valpeline, contiguous to that of La Valſorey.*
22. *Summit of the Great St. Bernard, including the Hoſpice or Convent.*
23. *Sion.*
24. *Source of the Rhone and Glacier of La Furca.*
25. *Aſcent of the St. Gothard.*
26. *Hoſpice on the St. Gothard.*
27. *The Devil's Bridge.*

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. Deſcription of Lyons.—II. Continuation of Lyons—Departure from that City.—III. Road from Lyons to Nantua.—IV. Nantua and its Environs—Perte of the Rhone—Chateau of Ferney—Arrival at Geneva.—V. General Ideas on the Origin

gin of Geneva—Its Situation, Form of Government, internal Commotions, and Obſervations on the Natural Hiſtory of its Environs.—VI. Geneva in Continuation—Remainder of its Hiſtory—Account of its City and Lake.—VII. Road from Geneva to Lauſanne.—VIII. Lauſanne in Continuation, including its Environs, which ſkirt the eaſtern Extremity of the Lake of Geneva.—IX. Obſervations on the Formation of Mountains in general, though more particularly on thoſe which ſcreen the Lake of Geneva, with the Conſequences ariſing therefrom, in order to explain, and elucidate the Origin of the Lake itſelf.—X. Villeneuve—Lower Valley of the Rhone—Arrival at Martignie.—XI. Departure from Martignie—Northern Side of the Great St. Bernard—Arrival at the Convent or Hoſpice.—XII. Deſcription of the above Inſtitution—Southern Deſcent of that Paſs—Entrance into the Plains of Piedmont.—XIII. Valley of the Rhone—Upper Vallais—Second Departure from Martignie.—XIV. Arrival at Leuk—Upper Vallais—Aſcent of the Paſſage of Simplon.—XV. Source of the Rhone—Glacier of the Fourche or Furca—Mont St. Gothard—Return to Munſter.

EXTRACTS.

THE MALADY CALLED THE GOITRES.

"I MUST not omit noticing a melancholy infirmity, and, I may ſay, a woful impediment to beauty, which affects a conſiderable number of the inhabitants (of the Lower Vallais), called the *goitres*, which is an excreſcence in the neck,—an appearance the moſt unſightly and diſguſting that can be imagined. This is attributed, by many of the faculty, to a ſwelling of the glands; and by others to a tumour, or morbid ſwelling, produced by an almoſt total relaxation in the nervous ſyſtem, or in the conſtitutions of the miſerable beings who are thus afflicted.

"But the cauſe of this evil is probably partly phyſical, and partly moral; and thoſe who are the moſt afflicted are named *Cretins*. For a more complete account of this ſubject, ſee the works of Meſſrs. Haller, Tiſſot, and Graner.

"Theſe Cretins are poſitively in ſuch a degree of brutiſhneſs, or mental imbecility, that they not only are ſhocking to humanity, but fill the mind with ſentiments of horror, combined with pity, at viewing a fellow-creature thus degraded and afflicted. There are ſome, even, who have this loathſome diſeaſe to ſuch exceſs, that their *goitres* hang half way down their body, ſo that it is impoſſible to diſcern the paſſage from the head to the body; others, again, have ſeveral of theſe ſwellings, joined or united, as it were, together, and are, if poſſible, ſtill more hideous and diſguſting.

"Theſe miſerable beings have, in general, a yellow and ſickly countenance; their fleſh flabby and livid; the tongue extremely thick, ſo that they cannot articulate, but make a croaking noiſe; the features deformed; the eyes inflamed, with a look of languor and heavineſs; walking with great difficulty, and ſo exceſſively indolent, that even in the abſolute want of common neceſſaries they require aſſiſtance, and oftentimes to be fed with a ſpoon, like a new-born infant. Thoſe who are not ſo ſeverely attacked, render themſelves ſometimes uſeful in menial capacities; and there have been inſtances of their marrying, and children reſulting from theſe marriages: but what is more remarkable, this dreadful malady ſeldom makes its appearance till the unfortunate victims (if one may ſo call them) are ſeven or eight years of age, and then it goes on gradually increaſing till the age of puberty; for till then it is ſeldom known to reign to any violent degree. Some phyſicians have been led to attribute the origin of this complaint to the melted ice and ſnow, which the people of the country drink; others, again, to the ſelenitic and calcareous particles with which the water is impregnated; but many, I think, with greater appearance of probability, ſuppoſe it to be in a great meaſure owing to the noxious effluvia, which proceed from the marſhes and ſwampy grounds that generally lie at the bottom of the deep valleys of the Alps, added to the want of circulation of the air, and the intenſe heat experienced during the ſummer months, as at Maurienne in Savoy, the city of Aoſta, &c. where that infirmity reigns.

Monſieur

Monſieur de Sauſſure judiciouſly obſerves, that *goîtres* are unknown in the Alps, wherever the elevation exceeds three thouſand feet above the level of the ſea. It may, however, be preſumed that this complaint in ſome meaſure depends on the nature of the bodies of the individuals themſelves, ſince, in the ſame valleys, they are not all equally affected. Theſe poor wretches, with their deplorable appearance, are by no means miſchievous; but on the contrary, meek and humble to an extreme,—for innocence and torpitude ſeem to be their chief characteriſtics. They are even, I may add, beloved, and waited on with care and attention by the reſt of the inhabitants, who, from religious ideas, as well as from their natural goodneſs of character, conſider theſe inoffenſive beings as predeſtined by heaven to be guarded by that malady from ſin and future puniſhment. I have often had occaſion to witneſs mothers ſending their children to help and comfort thoſe who were incapable of doing any thing for themſelves, telling them, at the ſame time—'They will pray for you, my 'children; and their prayers muſt be 'heard, for they are ſaints on earth.' And thus the maternal mandate, dictated by religion and compaſſion, was no ſooner iſſued than cheerfully complied with:—a forcible and convincing proof that true principles of religion (let that religion be what it may) not only wonderfully tend towards relieving our perſonal afflictions, but inſpire us with the proper deſire of pouring the balm of comfort into the wounds of the unfortunate." *P.* 136.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

"CONTIGUOUS to the high road, two ſmall buildings have been erected, which are vaulted, and called the Hoſpital. One of them ſerves as a refuge for travellers of every deſcription, there being at all times fire, bread, wine, and cheeſe, regularly brought by a brother monk, who, during tempeſtuous weather, regularly viſits this building, which is diſtant three miles from the hoſpice or convent, built on the ſummit of the mountain, where the traveller of the Alps is at all times received, and where the monks, by affording a comfortable ſhelter from the inclemency of their frozen regions, have preſerved the lives of many.

"Theſe monks, who are in general called *Maronnier*, or *Hoſpitalier*, in fact a kind of Auguſtine friars, are moſtly ſtrong and robuſt, perfectly well acquainted with every part of the mountain, for which reaſon they are choſen to protect travellers during the great falls of ſnow and the *avalanches*, when they are oftentimes under the neceſſity of digging them out, at the depth of even twenty feet. For this purpoſe a large dog, not unlike the Newfoundland, is kept at the convent, who regularly accompanies theſe charitable beings, and by means of his ſcent diſcovers the poor wretches who are apparently loſt; then the friars (even the ſuperiors, for in time of danger none are exempt) dig till they ſucceed in extricating the unfortunate perſon, who, if not too late, has every aſſiſtance adminiſtered, and is conveyed to the convent, where the greateſt care is taken of him till perfectly recovered. Should it be neceſſary to amputate, the operation is performed with the greateſt humanity, and the utmoſt tenderneſs is ſhown while in the hoſpice; but if, on the contrary, the patients be paſt recovery, they are removed to the ſecond building, noticed above, called the traveller's *cimetière*, or burying-place, where each individual is placed in his clothes, that he may be the eaſier known; and ſo intenſe is the cold in this frozen region the whole year round, and of courſe ſo very unfavourable to putrefaction, that, the laſt time I croſſed the Great St. Bernard, there were bodies which had been remaining two years, without the leaſt appearance of being disfigured. At half a league from this melancholy abode, the road croſſes the Drance, which takes its ſource at no great diſtance from the bridge there thrown acroſs; for the ſummit of the paſs is the point of ſeparation between the waters which fall into the Adriatic ſea, and thoſe which throw themſelves into the Mediterranean.

"Previous to reaching the convent, the aſcent is ſo extremely ſteep, that one may almoſt call it abrupt, and nearly covered with immenſe pieces of rock; but what muſt appear ſingular, though a circumſtance on record in the convent, is, that a woman, ſixty years of age, returning from ſome of

the neighbouring hamlets, having been overtaken by a ſtorm, ſought refuge under one of thoſe rocks, which in an inſtant, by a ſudden guſt of wind, was totally covered with ſnow, and the good woman buried twelve feet deep. In this ſituation ſhe lay ſix-and-thirty hours, till diſcovered by the beforementioned dog, when ſhe was taken to the convent, and abſolutely recovered.

"Near this inſtitution is a wall of amazing thickneſs, which ſhelters ſome ſmall buildings thereunto belonging from the *avalanches*, or falls of ſnow, from the neighbouring mountains. To this ſucceeds an *eſplanade*, or plain, that commands a ſmall lake, of conſiderable depth, on the edge of which ſtands the convent, the dreary and arid appearance of which, as well as every ſurrounding object, added to the diſorder and general confuſion which exiſts, give a moſt forcible idea of chaos, or nature in a ſtate of abſolute ſterility,—for all is barrenneſs and ſtagnation, nothing like vegetation: it is, however, a ſpot conſecrated to humanity, religion, and hoſpitality, where their votaries have ſought an aſylum, and practiſe the Chriſtian virtues with the greateſt energy, enthuſiaſm, and diſintereſtedneſs." *P.* 150.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONVENT OF THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

"THE convent, more commonly called hoſpice, from indiſcriminately giving refuge and ſhelter to every individual who travels that way, when overtaken by want, fatigue, or ſtreſs of weather, is of freeſtone, containing a number of apartments and beds, to which is annexed a handſome chapel, where the ſervice is regularly performed by the friars. This building appears, from Simler, the hiſtorian, to have been founded in the tenth century, by one St. Bernard de Manthon, at that time a regular canon, and archdeacon of Aoſta. Animated by ſentiments of humanity, that worthy character, who was a deſcendant of one of the moſt ancient families of Savoy, cauſed this convent to be erected, at his own expenſe, on the ſummit of the mountain, till then called Joux, or Jovis, for the aſſiſtance and reception of travellers, who might be forced to croſs that frozen region of the Alps; and at the ſame time annexed to it funds ſufficient for the completion of the eſtabliſhment. He at firſt began by fixing only a certain number of Auguſtine friars; but ſoon after retired there himſelf, in order to ſuperintend, watch, and encourage by his example, the execution of the rules he had planned for the relief of the poor, as well as to afford a comfortable aſylum to thoſe who might need aſſiſtance. For this pious act, the pontiff Alexander II. conferred on him the dignity of prevôt, with the privilege of being croſiered and mitred as a biſhop. This acknowledgment of the virtue of the founder, and of the merit of the undertaking, ſoon inſpired ſeveral of the European princes and grandees, who, ſenſible of the great uſe of the inſtitution, vied with each other in donations, in order to maintain it according to the original plan; ſo that, in fact, it ſo inſenſibly and rapidly increaſed in wealth, that in 1460 it had not leſs than fourſcore livings in its poſſeſſion, beſides landed property in Piedmont, Savoy, Switzerland, Sicily, Germany, and even England.

"Unfortunately, however, we ſee in this inſtitution, far removed, as might be ſuppoſed, from the vices of the world, that neither ſoil nor region is proof againſt the corrupting influence of riches, that bane of virtue, and conſequently of happineſs,—properly termed by the poet *irritamenta malorum*; for, from the arid ſummits of the frozen Alps to the fruitful ſmiling plains of Europe, all are alike! and how many are to be found whom even profuſion cannot ſatisfy! Such was the caſe here; for in conſequence of the abundance of wealth and high degree of power which this inſtitution had acquired, ambition, with its diſquieting train, jealouſy and contentions for pre-eminence, ſoon began to diſtract the community, and had nearly proved fatal to the eſtabliſhment itſelf. To this may be added, as an accumulation of misfortunes, and by which their exiſtence ſeemed threatened, that the pope, having once granted to the prevôt the title or dignity of commandatory, he, forſooth, thought himſelf authorized to deſert the convent, and take up his reſidence in a large city,—where, from diſſipation, negligence, and donations to his family, which were of courſe imitated by his followers,

lowers, the immenſe property belonging to the inſtitution was ſoon found to be almoſt expended. Nor was it till the year 1589 that the friars were rouſed from their ſtupor, who, in conſequence of long and warm debates, compelled the prevôts in future, on pain of forfeiting their appointment, to reſide continually at the convent.

"This meaſure, though excellent in itſelf, and at that time extremely neceſſary, could not however retrieve the landed property, and vaſt ſums of money, heretofore alienated by the prevôts; and the community ſoon found it impracticable to follow the original rules, as dictated by St. Bernard, for want of ſufficient funds. In addition to this calamity, freſh diſtreſs aroſe, by the Duke of Savoy's loſing the Pays-de-Vaud, the Pays-de-Gex, and the Vallais, in which they had ſtill conſiderable poſſeſſions. This unforeſeen misfortune ſoon forced them to determine on ſending ſome of their community, yearly, to Italy, France, Switzerland, and Germany, in queſt of donations,—a circumſtance they have had no reaſon to repent of; for they were, and are ſtill, ſo ſucceſsful (this cuſtom being continued), that, from their own acknowledgment, they are at preſent enabled to follow, without the leaſt deviation, the original intention of ſuccouring, indiſcriminately, every traveller that croſſes this tremendous paſs, without regard to religion, rank, or ſex. Theſe acts of beneficence become the more meritorious, and ſhow the excellent regulations and great economy of their preſent ſyſtem, that though every article of proviſion, &c. muſt be unavoidably brought from the foot of the mountain on mules, owing to the arid and deſolate ſtate of their ſituation, not having even a blade of graſs, or the leaſt appearance of vegetation, for the ſpace of five or ſix miles round, both north and ſouth, ſo that nature ſeems totally dead, yet are theſe venerable men indefatigable in their purſuits, and have their bread, wine, butter, milk, hay, ſtraw, and even wood for firing, thus conveyed, although it occaſions infinite labour and great expenſe. They have likewiſe one hundred and twenty cows belonging to the convent, which, during the ſummer months, graze in one of their meadows, about ſix miles diſtant; and though their produce in butter muſt of courſe be conſiderable, yet it is not found adequate to the conſumption of the houſe. But the object which they moſtly complain of, and which becomes heavily expenſive, is the wood: thirty mules are regularly employed, four months in the year, in fetching it from the baſis of the mountain; and, conſidering the ſmall quantities each time conveyed by thoſe animals, and the number of fires invariably kept up the whole year round, this article is a heavy charge to the community, and accounts for their not baking in the convent. They have their bread made five miles off, in the hamlet of Auxières. The proviſions likely to be met with in the houſe, and indeed the only ones that can be preſerved good for any time, conſiſt in ſalt meats, dried fruits, and vegetables, with different ſorts of Italian paſte, ſuch as maccaroni, vermicelli, &c. all excellent of their kind; but as for freſh meats, they never can remain long in that ſtate, owing to the extreme rarity of the air.

"Before concluding this deſcription, I ſhall give my reader ſome idea of the different functions or dignities exerciſed by the friars, who may aſſuredly, by their religion and virtues, be deemed ornaments to humanity. The firſt of theſe, as before noticed, is ſtyled the prevôt, choſen by a majority of votes from among the community: he muſt, however, have employed his youth in every act of hoſpitality towards the relief of the unfortunate traveller of the Alps; and of courſe, at the time of being choſen, is in general old and infirm; for which reaſon, ſince the late regulations have been eſtabliſhed, he is allowed to reſide at Martignie, which, the reader may recollect, is ſeated at the baſis of the mountain, where the chapter has ſtill a houſe and ſome church-lands belonging to it.—This houſe, or rather château, likewiſe ſerves for an aſylum to the reſt of the friars, whom age and infirmity prevent from living on the top of the mountain. The ſecond in rank may be deemed the Prieur Clauſtral, who is expected to be a reſident in the convent, and is charged with the adminiſtration of the community. Thirdly, the Sacriſtain, who ſuperintends the care of the chapel, which is well decorated, though on ſo barren a ſpot; for the altar, in particular, exhibits marble columns of exquiſite

exquisite workmanship, which must have cost immense labour and expense, merely for their conveyance hither. Fourthly, the Celerier, or Procurateur, who has the care of providing, giving out the provisions, and also of transacting the external business of the house. Fifthly, the Father Clavandier, who distributes the necessary wine and liquors to travellers, as well as the community at large. And, sixthly, the Father Infirmier, to whom the care of the sick is confided, and who must consequently understand surgery and medicine.

"The number of friars who now form the community is five-and-twenty, twelve of whom are to be constantly resident in the convent, and the rest either at the different curacies belonging to the chapter, which are generally filled by the eldest, or else on their travels in quest of donations. The above charges or functions do not, however, in the least prevent them from rendering every assistance in time of danger, or during the grand passages, which are those times in the year when business renders the mountain more frequented; for, with the greatest philanthropy, do they all, indiscriminately, lend a helping hand to the unfortunate, and pay a generous tribute to suffering humanity, by administering every comfort to the unhappy being who appears overcome with fatigue, cold, or lassitude; and every individual, let his situation be what it may, meets with kind and generous treatment; and all are, with equal attention, lodged, fed, and attended to, gratis, as long as necessity obliges them to stay. A large comfortable apartment is allotted for the poor; while those who make a more decent appearance remain with the community, and eat at their table during their residence. Surely, then, too much praise cannot be given to the founder of such an institution, as well as to the zeal, indefatigable care, and extreme humanity, of these respectable men, from whom I have not only experienced the kindest attention, but have witnessed the dangers they run in rescuing from the snow the unfortunate traveller. I cannot but express a hope, that, whatever changes the religious and political systems of Europe may undergo, this institution, as to its great object, will not be abolished. Yet, with all these precautions, scarcely a year passes without some, and indeed I may add many, individuals perishing while crossing this passage, which may certainly be regarded as one of the highest of the Alps; and many, though they may not be totally given up to death's cold embrace, are frequently found with their limbs so frozen, as to require amputation,—a circumstance which, to those who are unacquainted with the country, and the number of persons who annually pass, must naturally appear dreadful, and create melancholy reflections; but when it is considered, that, one year with the other, no less than five-and-twenty thousand travellers, mostly Italian and German, actually cross this mountain, the astonishment ceases, and it in fact becomes wonderful that the lives of so many are preserved, as appears by the account of the friars." *P.* 154.

THE BATHS OF LOICHE.

"THE baths of Loiche, or Loncher-bed, as they are sometimes called, are situate in a valley, rich in pasture, at the basis of Mont Gemmi, though surrounded by lofty rocks, covered with permanent snow. This spot is furnished with a tolerably good inn, and several wooden houses, most of which are for the accommodation of strangers. Nearly in the centre of this little village is an extensive basin, which serves as a reservoir to the drain belonging to the superior springs, of which there are twelve, at about a mile and a half from the inn. But, what is singular, though these springs are placed at the foot of an immense rock, which serves as a support to the great glacier of Gemmi, yet, contiguous to their source, the state of their temperature raises the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer to one hundred and twenty degrees,—a circumstance which, had I not, in the course of my travels, seen molten lava running down the sides of Vesuvius when its summit was covered with snow, would doubtless have surprised me.

"These springs, which all together yield about five or six cubic inches of water, serve to fill four large baths, divided into four regular squares, capable

pable of containing five-and-twenty or thirty perſons each. The water has a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, which evaporates or loſes itſelf if taken any diſtance. It is deemed efficacious for many complaints, as the ſpleen, hyſterics, ſcurvy, &c. and is accounted a great ſtrengthener of the ſtomach. But a moſt ſingular virtue which attends it, and which muſt not paſs unnoticed, is that of reſtoring life and colour to flowers and vegetables, let them be ever ſo withered or dead, when thrown into it; although, from the heat of the water, it might naturally be ſuppoſed to have a contrary effect; but ſo it is; and no otherwiſe can I account for it, than from the particles of neutral and alkaline ſalts with which the water is impregnated. Cloſe to the baths begins the aſcent to Mont Gemmi, which is neither leſs curious nor wonderful than the former, being likewiſe cut in the main rock for the ſpace of ſeven or eight miles, in a continual zig-zag, and nearly every where covered by the rock itſelf. This aſtoniſhing undertaking was completed by order of the ſtates of Berne and the republic of Vallais, at the beginning of the preſent century; for, as this paſs, which is as ſtupendous as the Great St. Bernard, is much frequented by the mercantile people of the country, and thoſe who viſit the baths of Loiche, theſe ſtates found themſelves equally intereſted in opening this paſſage, though ſtill paſſable only on mules or on foot, owing to the frequent falling of ſome parts of the mountains that ſtand contiguous to the road; which circumſtance has prevented it being entirely finiſhed on the Swiſs ſide.

"This tremendous mountain is as curious in its conſtruction as in the heterogeneity of its ſtrata. Its nucleus appears to be partly granite, and partly quartzoſe, micaceous rock; but, what ſeemed moſt remarkable, near its ſummit I obſerved calcareous ſtrata, of five feet thickneſs, in which were imbedded a vaſt quantity of foſſils, moſtly cochliti and anomiæ,—a very convincing proof of the extreme height of the ſea at the time it ſubmerged our continents, ſince thoſe ſame ſtrata are now ſeven thouſand feet above the preſent level of the ſea. At no great diſtance from the top of the mountain are alſo found ſulphur, vitriol, and vitriolic pyrites, beſides a mine of ſilver ore, which is not worked, though apparently very rich: there likewiſe ſtands an hoſpital, but ſmall; and a deep lake, the drain of which is unknown. From the higheſt part of the mountain, called Point Daubin, the proſpect is both ſublime and magnificent, for the eye wanders weſtward, on an extenſive glacier, that ſtretches in an eaſy aſcent for the ſpace of five miles; while, on the oppoſite ſide, the whole length of the valley of the Rhône is diſtinguiſhable, with the Great St. Bernard at its head, Mont Velan, and the reſt of the frozen chain which ſeparates the Vallais from Italy, forming a noble aſpect; whereas, eaſt and north, the view totally changes, and all is deſolate and melancholy; for nothing but immenſe fragments of rock, piled mountains high, one on the other, ſpread abroad, and ſtrongly evince the dreadful convulſions of nature which this mountain has doubtleſs experienced at ſome very diſtant period.

"About two miles and a half from the baths of Loiche I gained the baſis of rocks on which ſtands the village of Albinen, where ladders are placed, from rock to rock, in the ſame manner as were originally near the baths. This village, which is ſituate in the midſt of an extenſive plain or baſin, nine hundred feet at leaſt above the valley of Loiche, is large and populous, the inhabitants being healthy and comfortable; and though there is no other way of acceſs to them than by the ladders above deſcribed, it is nevertheleſs much frequented; and, as a proof of what I advance, I ſhall here mention what I was witneſs to, and which may doubtleſs be depended on. At the moment I was preparing to aſcend, I obſerved, five hundred feet above me, a woman, perched as it were on one of the ladders, carrying a pail on her head, and two youths following. From the extreme diſtance they were at, they had a moſt ſingular appearance, and might have been taken for birds rather than human beings; but from their alacrity and manner of proceeding, had I not known by what means they were reaching the ſummit, I might eaſily have conjectured that they were aſcending a flight of ſteps." *P.* 179.

XXIII.

XXIII. *Barrow's Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa.* (Continued from p. 73.)

OSTRICHES AND THEIR EGGS.

"ON many parts of the great deſerts oſtriches were ſeen ſcouring the plains, and waving their black and white plumes in the wind, a ſignal to the Hottentots that their neſts were not far diſtant, eſpecially if they wheeled round the place from whence they ſtarted up: when they have no neſt they make off, immediately on being diſturbed, with the wing-feathers cloſe to the body. There is ſomething in the economy of this animal different in general from that of the reſt of the feathered race. It ſeems to be the link of union, in the great chain of nature, that connects the winged with the four-footed tribe. Its ſtrong-jointed legs and cloven hoofs are well adapted for ſpeed and for defence. The wings and all its feathers are inſufficient to raiſe it from the ground; its camel-ſhaped neck is covered with hair; its voice is a kind of hollow mournful lowing, and it grazes on the plain with the qua-cha and the zebra. Among the very few polygamous birds that are found in a ſtate of nature, the oſtrich is one. The male, diſtinguiſhed by its gloſſy black feathers from the duſky grey female, is generally ſeen with two or three, and frequently as many as five, of the latter. Theſe females lay their eggs in one neſt, to the number of ten or twelve each, which they hatch all together, the male taking his turn of ſitting on them among the reſt. Between ſixty and ſeventy eggs have been found in one neſt; and if incubation has begun, a few are moſt commonly lying round the ſides of the hole, having been thrown out by the birds on finding the neſt to contain more than they could conveniently cover. The time of incubation is ſix weeks. For want of knowing the oſtrich to be polygamous, an error reſpecting this bird has ſlipt into the *Syſtema Naturæ*, where it is ſaid that one female lays fifty eggs.

"The eggs of the oſtrich are conſidered as a great delicacy. They are prepared in a variety of ways; but that made uſe of by the Hottentots is perhaps the beſt: it is ſimply to bury them in hot aſhes, and through a ſmall hole made in the upper end to ſtir the contents continually round till they acquire the conſiſtence of an omlet: prepared in this manner, we very often, in the courſe of our long journies over the wilds of Africa, found them an excellent repaſt. In theſe eggs are frequently diſcovered a number of ſmall oval-ſhaped pebbles, about the ſize of a marrowfat pea, of a pale yellow colour and exceeding hard. In one egg were nine, and in another twelve of ſuch ſtones." *P.* 94.

THE SPRING-BOK OR LEAPING ANTELOPE, &c.

"THE ſpring-bok or leaping antelope is a gregarious animal never met with but in large herds, ſome of which, according to the accounts of the peaſantry, will amount to the number of ten thouſand. The Dutch have given a name to this beautiful creature indicative of its gait. The ſtrength and elaſticity of the muſcles are ſo great, that, when cloſely purſued, he will ſpring at a ſingle leap from fifteen to five-and-twenty feet. Its uſual pace is that of a conſtant jumping or ſpringing, with all the four legs ſtretched out, and off the ground at the ſame time, and at every ſpring the hair on the rump divides or ſheds, and, falling back on each ſide, diſplays a ſurface of ſnowy whiteneſs. No dog can attempt to approach the old ones; but the young kids, which were now numerous, were frequently caught after a hard chaſe. Both old and young are excellent veniſon; and vaſt numbers are deſtroyed by the Dutch farmers, not only for the ſake of the fleſh, but alſo for the ſkins, of which they make ſacks for holding proviſions and other articles, clothing for their ſlaves, and, at the time of the capture by the Engliſh, for themſelves alſo and children. The poverty and miſerable condition of the colony were then ſo great, that all their numerous flocks and herds were inſufficient to procure them decent clothing.

"The gems-bok is alſo a very beautiful animal, and of a ſize much larger than the ſpring-bok. It has none of that timidity which generally marks the character of the antelope; but, on the contrary, if cloſely purſued or wounded, will coolly ſit down on its haunches,

haunches, and keep both ſportſmen and dogs at bay. Its long, ſtraight, ſharp-pointed horns, uſed in defence by ſtriking back with the head, make it dangerous to approach. Dogs are very frequently killed by it; and no peaſant, after wounding the animal, will venture within its reach till it be dead, or its ſtrength at leaſt exhauſted. The fleſh of the gems-bok is reckoned to be the beſt veniſon that Africa produces.

"The koodoo is ſtill larger than the gems-bok, being about the height of a common-ſized aſs, but much longer. Its ſtrong ſpiral horns are three feet in length, and ſeem to be very ill adapted for the convenience of the animal in the thick covert which it conſtantly frequents. The hind part of the duſky mouſe-coloured body has ſeveral clear white ſtripes, and different from moſt of the genus: on the neck is a ſhort mane: the fleſh is dry and without flavour." *P.* 104.

HOTTENTOT FARMERS—CAPE SHEEP, &c.

"OUR firſt route lay directly to the ſouthward towards the ſea-coaſt, through a country as ſandy, arid, and ſteril, as any part of the Great Deſert, and equally ill ſupplied with water. Two farm-houſes only were paſſed on the firſt day's journey, which was in the diviſion called Camdeboo, a Hottentot word, ſignifying *green elevations*, applying to the projecting buttreſſes which ſupport the Snowy Mountains, and which are moſtly covered with verdure. The farmers here are entirely graziers; and for feeding their numerous herds each occupies a vaſt extent of country. Notwithſtanding the miſerable appearance of the plains, the bullocks were large and in excellent condition, and the ſheep were in tolerable good order; but the broad-tailed breed of the Cape ſeems to be of a very inferior kind to thoſe of Siberia and oriental Tartary: they are long-legged, ſmall in the body, remarkably thin in the fore-quarters and acroſs the ribs: they have very little inteſtine or net fat; the whole of this ſeems to be collected upon the hind part of the thigh and upon the tail: this is ſhort, broad, flat, naked on the under ſide, and weighs in general about five or ſix pounds; ſometimes it exceeds a dozen pounds in weight: when melted it retains the conſiſtence of fat vegetable oils, and in this ſtate it is frequently uſed as a ſubſtitute for butter, and for making ſoap by boiling it with the lie of the aſhes of the ſalſola. The ſheep of the Cape are marked with every ſhade of colour; ſome are black, ſome brown, and others bay; but the greateſt number are ſpotted; their necks are ſmall and extended, and their ears long and pendulous: they weigh from ſixty to ſeventy pounds each when taken from their paſture; but on their arrival at the Cape are reduced to about forty; and they are ſold to the butchers, who collect them upon the ſpot, for ſix or eight ſhillings a-piece. The price of a bullock is about twelve rixdollars, or forty-eight ſhillings, and the average weight is about four hundred pounds. The graziers ſeldom kill an ox for their own conſumption, unleſs it be to lay up in ſalt. Their general fare is mutton and goat's fleſh. The African goat is the fineſt of the ſpecies I ever ſaw, and ſo wonderfully prolific, that it is conſidered as the moſt profitable animal for home conſumption that can be kept. They go twenty weeks with young, and ſeldom have leſs than two at a birth, very commonly three, and frequently four. The fleſh, though much inferior to mutton, is thought quite good enough for the Hottentots in the ſervice of the farmer; and the choice pieces, well ſoaked in the fat of ſheeps' tails, are ſerved upon his own table.

"The wool of the ſheep is little better than a ſtrong frizzled hair, of which they make no kind of uſe except for ſtuffing cuſhions or matraſſes. They neither waſh nor ſhear their ſheep, but ſuffer the wool to drop off on its own accord, which it uſually does in the months of September and October. The ſkins are uſed only as clothing for the Hottentots, aprons for their children, bags for holding various articles, and other houſehold purpoſes.

"A hog is a ſpecies of animal ſcarcely known in the diſtrict. No reaſon but that of indolence can be aſſigned for the want of it. To feed hogs there would be a neceſſity of planting, and to this they ſeem to have a mortal antipathy. It is great exertion to throw a little corn into the ground for their own bread. Many are not at the

trouble even of doing this, but prefer to make a journey of ſeveral days to exchange their cattle for what corn they may ſtand in need of. Potatoes they have a diſlike to; and, according to their report, the Hottentots, whoſe ſtomachs are not very nice, refuſe to eat them. It is curious enough that this poiſonous root has been generally rejected at firſt by moſt nations. Strong prejudices exiſted againſt it when firſt it was introduced into England, where the privation of it now would be one of the greateſt calamities that could befall the country. The ſame reaſons that prevent them from breeding hogs operate againſt their keeping poultry: theſe would require grain, and this labour. Of wild fowl, ſuch as ducks and geeſe, may be procured in moſt parts of the country almoſt any quantity, at the expenſe of a little powder and ſhot. The larger kinds of game, however, are generally the objects of the Dutch farmers. They have a ſufficient degree of penetration to calculate that the ſame quantity of powder required to kill a duck will bring down an antelope. Of this deer, that ſpecies mentioned in a former chapter under the name of ſpring-bok, is met with on the plains of Camdeboo in numbers that are almoſt incredible. A thorough-bred ſportſman will kill from twenty to thirty every time he goes out. This, however, the farmer does by a kind of poaching. He lies concealed among the thickets near the ſprings or pools of water, to which the whole herd, towards the cloſe of the day, repair to quench their thirſt, and by firing among them his enormous piece loaded with ſeveral bullets, he brings down three or four at a ſhot. Oſtriches we ſaw in great plenty, and often refreſhed our whole company with the ſpoils of their neſts." *P.* 115.

A REMARKABLE SALT-WATER LAKE.

"ON the evening of the 17th of Auguſt 1797, we encamped on the verdant bank of a beautiful lake in the midſt of a wood of fruiteſcent plants. It was of an oval form, about three miles in circumference. On the weſtern ſide was a ſhelving bank of green turf, and round the other parts of the baſin the ground, riſing more abruptly, and to a greater height, was covered thickly with the ſame kind of arboreous and ſucculent plants as had been obſerved to grow moſt commonly in the thickets of the adjoining country. The water was perfectly clear, but ſalt as brine. It was one of thoſe ſalt-water lakes which abound in ſouthern Africa, where they are called *zout pans* by the coloniſts. This it ſeems is the moſt famous in the country, and is reſorted to by the inhabitants from very diſtant parts of the colony, for the purpoſe of procuring ſalt for their own conſumption or for ſale. It is ſituated on a plain of conſiderable elevation above the level of the ſea. The greateſt part of the bottom of the lake was covered with one continued body of ſalt like a ſheet of ice, the cryſtals of which were ſo united that it formed a ſolid maſs as hard as rock. The margin or ſhore of the baſin was like the ſandy beach of the ſea-coaſt, with ſand-ſtone and quartz pebbles thinly ſcattered over it, ſome red, ſome purple, and others gray. Beyond the narrow belt of ſand the ſheet of ſalt commenced with a thin porous cruſt, increaſing in thickneſs and ſolidity as it advanced towards the middle of the lake. The ſalt that is taken out for uſe is generally broken up with picks where it is about four or five inches thick, which is at no great diſtance from the margin of the lake. The thickneſs in the middle is not known, a quantity of water generally remaining in that part. The dry ſouth-eaſterly winds of ſummer, agitating the water of the lake, produce on the margin a fine, light, powdery ſalt, like flakes of ſnow. This is equally beautiful as the refined ſalt of England, and is much ſought after by the women, who always commiſſion their huſbands to bring home a quantity of ſnowy ſalt for the table.

"In endeavouring to account for the great accumulation of pure cryſtallized ſalt at the bottom of this lake, I ſhould have conceived the following explanation ſufficiently ſatisfactory, had not ſome local circumſtances ſeemed to militate ſtrongly againſt it. The water of the ſea on the coaſt of Africa contains a very high proportion of ſalt. During the ſtrong ſouth-eaſt winds of ſummer, the ſpray of the ſea is carried to a very conſiderable extent into the country in the ſhape of a thick miſt. The powerful and combined effects of the dry wind and the ſun carry on a rapid evaporation of the aqueous part

of the miſt, and of courſe a diſengagement of the ſaline particles: theſe, in their fall, are received on the ground, or on the foliage of the ſhrubbery. When the rains commence they are again taken up in ſolution, and carried into the ſalt-pan, towards which the country on every ſide inclines. The quantity of ſalt thus ſeparated from the ſea, and borne upon the land, is much more conſiderable than at firſt thought it might ſeem to be. At the diſtance of ſeveral miles from the ſea-coaſt, the air, in walking againſt the wind, is perceptibly ſaline on the lips. It leaves a damp feel upon the clothes, and gives to them alſo a ſaline taſte. The oſtrich feather I wore in my hat always hung in ſeparate threads when near the ſea-coaſt in a ſouth-eaſt wind, and recovered itſelf immediately when the wind ſhifted. In ſhort, the air becomes ſo much obſcured with the ſaline particles, that objects can only be diſtinguiſhed through it at very ſhort diſtances. Theſe winds prevailing for ſeven or eight months in the year, the mind can eaſily perceive that, in the lapſe of ages, the quantity of ſalt carried upon the ſurrounding country, and wafted annually from thence into the common reſervoir, might have accumulated to the preſent bulk.

"Were this, however, actually the caſe, it would naturally follow that all the reſervoirs of water in the proximity of this ſea-coaſt ſhould contain, more or leſs, a portion of ſalt. Moſt of them, in fact, do ſo. Between the one in queſtion and the ſea, a diſtance of ſix miles, there are three other ſalt lakes, two of which are on a plain, within a mile of the ſtrand. None of theſe, however, depoſit a body of ſalt except in very dry ſummers, when the greateſt part of the water is evaporated. One is called the Red Salt-pan, the cryſtals of ſalt produced in it being always tinged of a ruby colour with iron. This lake is above twice the ſize of that above deſcribed. All theſe ſhould ſeem to favour the ſuppoſition of the ſalt being brought from the ſea, were it not that cloſe to the ſide of the lake that produces the greateſt quantity, is a ſtagnant pool or valley, the water of which is perfectly freſh. Another ſtrong argument againſt the hypotheſis above aſſumed is, the circumſtance of our having diſcovered, on a future journey, ſeveral ſalt-pans of the ſame kind behind the Snowy Mountains, at the diſtance of two hundred miles from the ſea-coaſt, and on an elevation that could not be leſs than five or ſix thouſand feet. The ſoil too on all ſides of the Zwart-kop's ſalt-pan was deep vegetable earth, in ſome places red and in others black, reſting upon a bed of clay, and without having the ſmalleſt veſtige of ſalt in its compoſition. That ſalt in a ſoil was inimical to, and deſtructive of, vegetation, was well known to the ancients. In the metaphorical manner of the eaſtern nations in treating things as well as ideas, it was uſually ordained, after the deſtruction of a city, to 'throw 'ſalt upon it, that nothing afterwards 'might grow there.' The ſhrubbery, however, upon the banks of this ſalt lake, was beautifully luxuriant to the very water's edge.

"A cauſe, then, leſs remote remains to be adopted. Either ſalt-water ſprings muſt exiſt towards the centre of the lake, or the water that reſts in it muſt come in contact with a ſtratum of ſal gem or rock-ſalt. This in fact ſeems to be the only ſatisfactory way of accounting for the ſaltneſs of the ſea; and if the ſubterranean ſtrata of this ſubſtance be among the number of thoſe that are moſt commonly met with in the bowels of the earth, as has been ſuppoſed, the effects that exiſt may eaſily be conceived to ariſe from it. The ſalt of Poland alone would be more than ſufficient to ſalify the northern Atlantic.

"We happened to viſit the lake at a very unfavourable ſeaſon, when it was full of water. About the middle it was three feet deep, but ſufficiently clear to perceive ſeveral veins of a dark ferruginous colour, interſecting in various directions the ſheet of ſalt. Theſe were in all probability ſprings whoſe action had impeded cryſtallization, and brought up a quantity of ochraceous matter. I cauſed a hole four feet in depth to be dug in the ſand cloſe to the edge of the water. The two firſt feet were through ſand like that of the ſea-ſhore, in which were mingled ſmall ſhining cryſtals of ſalt. The third foot was conſiderably harder and more compact, and came up in flakes that required ſome force to break, and the laſt foot was ſo ſolid that the ſpade would ſcarcely pierce it; and one fifth part of the maſs at leaſt

was pure ſalt in cryſtals. The water now guſhed in perfectly clear, and as ſalt as brine.

"Another object of natural hiſtory was diſcovered about five miles north-weſt of the ſalt-pan. This was on the ſide of a ſmall hill, down which ran a ſtreamlet of chalybeate water from a ſpring ſituated about midway of the aſcent. Immediately below the ſpring the ſtream ran through a chaſm of five or ſix feet deep, in the midſt of a mound of black boggy earth, which ſeemed to have been vomited out of the ſpring. The mound was completely deſtitute of any kind of vegetation, and ſo light and tumefied, that it would ſcarcely ſupport the weight of a man. The water was clear, but the bottom of the channel was covered with a deep orange-coloured ſediment of a gelatinous conſiſtence, void of ſmell or taſte. In every part of the bog was oozing out a ſubſtance, in ſome places yellow, and in others green, which was auſtere to the taſte like that of alum. When expoſed to the flame of a candle it ſwelled out into a large hollow bliſter, of which the external part had become a red friable clay, and the interior ſurface was coated over with a black glaſſy pellicle. The ſmell given out was at firſt ſlightly ſulphureous and afterwards bituminous. Great quantities of a dark, red, ochraceous earth were thrown out from the bog in ſmall heaps like mole-hills. This, when taken between the fingers, became oily and adheſive, and the colour brightened to that of vermilion. Both the red, the green, and the yellow ſubſtances, when boiled in water, depoſited a ſmooth clayey ſediment, unctuous to the feel, taſteleſs, and colourleſs. The water had imbibed a ſtrong acid, and had diſſolved part of the copper kettle in which it was boiled, as appeared by this metal being brought down on pieces of poliſhed iron. The impregnated water changed the colour of blue paper. The want of chemical teſts prevented any farther experiments; but I imagine the ſubſtances were ſulphuric acid in combination with clay forming alum, and the ſame acid in union with iron, compoſing green vitriol or copperas, which the mixture of bituminous or other heterogeneous matter had prevented from forming itſelf into regular cryſtals.

"The water of the ſpring was of the ſame temperature as the ſurrounding atmoſphere; but a farmer, who was with us, aſſerted poſitively, that fifteen years ago, when laſt he was on the ſpot, the water was thrown out warm to a conſiderable degree. His aſſertion, however, was liable to ſome doubt. Periodical hot ſprings are phenomena in nature not frequently, if ever, met with. It is poſſible that a portion of unſaturated ſulphuric acid coming in its diſengaged ſtate in contact with the water might occaſionally raiſe its temperature. The information of the peaſantry on any ſubject, and in all countries, ſhould be received with a degree of caution. Thoſe of Africa, I have generally obſerved, are much diſpoſed to the marvellous. Before I aſcended the hill in queſtion, I was told that the ſuffocating ſmell of ſulphur conſtantly given out was ſcarcely to be ſupported, and that there was always a prodigious ſmoke; both of which were palpable falſehoods." *P.* 122.

THE LION AND THE BUFFALO DESCRIBED.

"WE found encamped on the borders of the ſalt-water lake a farmer and his whole family, conſiſting of ſons and daughters, and grandchildren; of oxen, cows, ſheep, goats, and dogs. He was moving to a new habitation; and, in addition to his live-ſtock, carried with him his whole property in two waggons. He adviſed us to make faſt our oxen to the waggons, as two of his horſes had been devoured on the preceding night by lions. This powerful and treacherous animal is very common in the thickets about the ſalt-pan; treacherous, becauſe it ſeldom makes an open attack, but, like the reſt of the feline genus, lies in ambuſh till it can conveniently ſpring upon its prey. Happy for the peaſantry, the Hottentots, and thoſe animals that are the objects of its deſtruction, were its noble and generous nature, that ſo oft has fired the imagination of poets, realized, and that his royal paw diſdained to ſtain itſelf in the blood of any ſleeping creature. The lion, in fact, is one of the moſt indolent of all the beaſts of prey, and never gives himſelf the trouble of a purſuit unleſs hard preſſed with hunger. On our arrival at a farm-

farm-house on the banks of the Zwartkop's river, a lion had just been shot by a trap-gun; and shortly after one of the Hottentots had brought down a large male buffalo. This animal (the *bos caffer* of the *Systema Naturæ*) is the strongest and fiercest of the bovine genus. Nature seems to have designed him as a model for producing extraordinary powers. The horns at the base are each twelve or thirteen inches broad, and are separated only by a narrow channel, which fills up with age, and gives to the animal a forehead completely covered with a rugged mass of horn as hard as rock. From the base they diverge backwards, and are incurved towards the points, which are generally distant from each other about three feet. About the height of a common-sized ox, the African buffalo is at least twice its bulk. The fibres of its muscles are like so many bundles of cords, and they are covered with a hide little inferior in strength and thickness to that of the rhinoceros. It is preferred by the peasantry to the skin of all other animals for cutting into thongs to be used as traces and harness for their carts and waggons. The flesh is too coarse-grained to be good; yet the farmers generally salt it up as food for their Hottentots. It is curious enough that the teeth of this species of buffalo should at all times be so perfectly loose in the sockets as to rattle and shake in its head.

"The lion frequently measures his strength with the buffalo, and always gains the advantage. This, however, he is said to accomplish by stratagem, being afraid to attack him on the open plain. He lies waiting in ambush till a convenient opportunity offers for springing upon the buffalo, and fixing his fangs in his throat; then striking his paw into the animal's face, he twists round the head and pins him to the ground by the horns, holding him in that situation till he expires from loss of blood. Such a battle would furnish a grand subject for the powers of a masterly pencil.

"If the Dutch have been too indolent to domesticate the qua-cha and the zebra, it is less a matter of astonishment that no attempts have been made on the fierce and powerful buffalo. Any other nation, possessing the Cape for one hundred and fifty years, would certainly have effected it. A male, if taken very young, and suffered to run among the cattle, would in all probability have intercourse with the cows; at least the other species of the bovine tribe, when domesticated, have been found to mix together without any difficulty. Such a connexion would produce a change in the present breed of cattle in the colony, and without doubt for the better: a worse it could not well be than the common long-legged ox of the country." *P.* 129.

(To be continued.)

XXIV. *Pennant's Journey from London to the Isle of Wight.* (Continued from p. 80.)

BECKET'S SHRINE—PILGRIMAGES—PENANCE OF HENRY II.

"BEYOND this chapel (of the Holy Trinity) is one of a circular form, called Becket's Crown: in it are five lofty narrow windows, and between some of them are very rude paintings. Beneath, in a circular vault, was his place of interment, or rather the spot where the monks hastily buried his body, for fear it should be exposed to the fowls of the air, as the assassins threatened. This vault must have been built long after, and his remains translated into the shrine, where they remained till Cromwell, by order of the all-powerful Henry, directed his bones to be taken out, and consumed to ashes. It was not likely that he would pay any respect to so virulent an opposer of royal authority.

"His shrine stood within the chapel of the Holy Trinity. The following description, taken from Stow, will show its immense wealth:

"'Saint Austine's abbey at Canter-'bury was suppressed, and the shrine 'and goods taken to the king's trea-'sury; as also the shrine of Thomas 'Becket, in the priory of Christ's 'Church, was likewise taken to the 'k—— use. This shrine was builded 'about a man's height, all of stone, 'then upward of timber plaine, within 'the which was a chest of yron, con-'teyning the bones of Thomas Becket, 'scull and all, with the wounde of his 'death, and the peece cut out of his 'scull layde in the same wound.—'These bones (by commandement of 'the

'the L. Cromwell) were then and there 'brent; the timber work of this ſhrine 'on the outſide was couered with 'plates of gold, damaſked with gold 'wier, which ground of gold was 'againe couered with jewels of golde, 'as rings, ten or twelve, cramped with 'gold wyer into the fayd ground of 'golde, many of thoſe rings having 'ſtones in them; brooches, images, 'angels, pretious ſtones and great 'pearls, &c. The ſpoile of which 'ſhrine, in golden and pretious ſtones, 'filled two great cheſts, ſuch as fixe 'or ſeauen ſtrong men could doe no 'more than conuey one of them at 'once out of the church.'

"This was the object of pilgrimage without end. A hundred thouſand devotees have made it a viſit in one year: men of every rank, even to the crowned head. Among others, Louis VII. of France came in 1179, in the guiſe of a common pilgrim. Louis, on this occaſion, preſented a rich cup of gold, and the famous precious ſtone, called the *Regal* of France, which Henry VIII. ſet and wore as a thumb-ring. He granted the monks a hundred tons of wine, to be paid at Paris annually. He kept watch a whole night at the tomb, and in the morning demanded to be admitted of the fraternity; and was indulged in his requeſt, attended by the penitent Henry II.

"St. Thomas ſeems quite to have preceded, if not ſuperſeded, our Saviour: for in one year the offering to Chriſt's altar was *ol.* os. od.; to that of his Holy Mother, 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; to that of the great Becket, 954*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* It was alſo by the merit of his blood, not our Saviour's, that we were taught to expect ſalvation.

'Tu, per Thomæ ſanguinem,
'quem pro te impendit,
'Fac nos, Chriſte, ſcandere
'quò Thomas aſcendit.'

"Chaucer makes one of theſe religious follies the ſubject of a moſt entertaining poem. The pilgrims aſſembled at the inn in Southwark, and put up at the Chequer, in High Street, which ſtill remains. It is a wooden building, with a great gallery round the court, and is now the habitation of many poor families: not but there was, in the days of pilgrimages, good proviſion made in this monaſtery for the poor itinerants, a *domus hoſpitum*, where they had lodging and diet at the expenſe of the houſe. It was a hundred and fifty feet long, and forty broad; and had a noble hall for the reception of poor pilgrims and ſtrangers. Mr. Groſe has given us a view of the beautiful entrance, through a round arched door, with carved mouldings, and of the ſingular columns on the ſide of the ſtair-caſe.

"The pilgrims, in their way, uſed to ſtop at the hoſpital at Harbledon, which had been founded by Biſhop Lanfranc, for leprous perſons. This houſe is about a mile and an half from the city, on the London road. It had the happineſs to be in poſſeſſion of St. Thomas Becket's ſlipper. This, Eraſmus ſays, was the upper leather of an old ſhoe, decked with cryſtals ſet in copper, which the pilgrims kiſſed with great devotion, as a preparation for the more ſolemn approach to the tomb.

"The hiſtory of this violent man is ſo well known that I need not repeat it. I will only ſay, that he was, after his murder, thrown by the aſſaſſins over the ſtairs that lead to the choir; and to this day the guide ſhows you the ſpot where his indelible blood remains." *Vol.* i. *p.* 150.

"The chapter-room is ninety-two feet by thirty-ſeven, and fifty-four feet high. The pillars of the ſtalls on the ſide are of Petworth marble. In this place Henry II. underwent the ſeverity of his humiliating penance.

"'The king thought it neceſſary to 'viſit the ſhrine of this new-created 'ſaint; and as ſoon as he came within 'ſight of the tower of Canterbury ca-'thedral, at the diſtance of three miles, 'deſcended from his horſe and walked 'thither bare-foot, over a road that 'was full of rough and ſharp ſtones, 'which ſo wounded his feet, that in 'many places they were ſtained with his 'blood. When he got to the tomb, 'which was then in the crypt of the 'church, he threw himſelf proſtrate 'before it, and remained for ſome 'time in fervent prayer, during which, 'by his orders, the Biſhop of London, 'in his name, declared to the people 'that he had neither commanded nor 'adviſed, nor by any artifice contrived 'the death of Becket, for the truth of 'which he appealed in the moſt ſolemn 'manner to the teſtimony of God; 'but as the murderers of that prelate 'had

'had taken occaſion, from his words, 'too inconſiderately ſpoken, to commit this offence, he voluntarily thus 'ſubmitted himſelf to the diſcipline of 'the church. After this he was ſcourged, at his own requeſt and command, 'by all the monks of the convent 'aſſembled for that purpoſe, from 'every one of whom, and from ſeveral 'biſhops and abbots there preſent, he 'received three or four ſtripes. This 'ſharp penance being done, he returned to his prayers before the tomb, 'which he continued all that day and 'all the next night, not even ſuffering a 'carpet to be ſpread beneath him, but 'kneeling on the hard pavement. Early in the morning he went round all 'the altars of the church, and paid his 'devotions to the ſaints there interred; 'which having performed, he came 'back to Becket's tomb, where he ſtaid 'till the hour when maſs was ſaid in 'the church, at which he aſſiſted.

"'During all this time he had taken 'no kind of food, and, except when 'he gave his naked body to be whipt, 'was clad in ſackcloth. Before his 'departure (that he might fully complete the expiation of his ſin according to the notions of the church of 'Rome), he aſſigned a revenue of forty 'pounds a year to keep lights always 'burning, in honour of Becket, about 'his tomb. The next evening he reached London, where he found it neceſſary to be blooded and reſt ſome 'days'," *Vol.* i. *p.* 154.

GODWINE'S SANDS—GREAT STORM OF 1703.

"MUCH is fabled concerning thoſe fatal ſhoals; that they had been once a ſolid and populous tract, the property of Earl Godwine, ſometimes ſtyled Earl of Kent, a man of great abilities and courage, but infamous for cruelty and treachery. He died in the year 1053. The monks give him a horrid end, and ſay, that, dining at the table of Edward the Confeſſor, and being charged with a murder, he with horrid imprecations took a bit of bread and wiſhed it might be his bane if he was guilty: no ſooner had he put it into his mouth but he died in the moſt dreadful manner. It ſeems this bread had been *corſned*, i. e. accurſed according to form by a certain biſhop; ſo the purgation proved fatal to the Earl. This was not all: the ſea ſwallowed up his Kentiſh eſtates, and left them in the ſhape we find them to this day. Swift jocularly tells us, that to the preſent time the houſes and ſteeples are viſible beneath the waves.

'Thus oft by mariners are ſhown
'(Unleſs the men of Kent are liars)
'Earl Godwine's caſtles overflown,
'And palace-roofs, and ſteeple-ſpires.'

"Perhaps a natural ſolution may be as credible: we may aſcribe it to the vaſt inundation which A.D. 1100 overflowed part of Holland, ſo that the water being carried from this part of the ſea rendered it ſo ſhallow, that places which might have been ſafely paſſed over before, now became full of dangerous ſhoals. Such was the caſe here: the Godwine ſands were two ſub-marine hills, in ancient times unnoticed by reaſon of the depth. After this drainage their heads at the ebb tides appeared above water, and became moſt dangerous to mariners: yet they have their utility—ſhips anchor or moor beneath their ſhelter, and the little they receive from the North and South Forelands, and find protection from the winds, unleſs in very extraordinary tempeſts: ſuch was the fatal one of November 1703. It began five hundred leagues from the Engliſh coaſt, and hurried the homeward-bound ſhips, which happened to be in the Atlantic, with amazing impetuoſity up the channel, and as it were ſwept the ocean and filled every port: no ſhip that did not go direct before the wind could live. It paſſed over England, France, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Ruſſia, and part of Tartary, and ſpent itſelf amidſt the iſlands of ice in the Frozen Sea. I refer to a moſt ample relation of its dire effects by ſea and land, given in the City Remembrancer, vol. ii. from p. 43 to 187: its height was in the night of November the 26th, but it laſted with incredible fury fourteen days. That dreadful night was uncommonly dark, and made more hideous in many places by the quick coruſcations of lightning and the ſingular glare of meteors and imaginary ſymptoms of earthquakes, while the rolling of the thunder and the howling of the winds formed the terrific *diapaſon*. It is ſaid, that in various parts not fewer than eight thouſand perſons periſhed.

Rear-

Rear-admiral Beaumont, in the Mary, a fourth rate, together with the Northumberland, Stirling Caſtle, and Reſtoration, three third rates, and one fifth, were beaten to pieces againſt the ſands, and near twelve hundred gallant ſailors loſt to the country in the midſt of a moſt important war.

"The Godwine Sands conſiſt of two parts, divided in the middle by four narrow channels, about two fathoms deep; the middle called the Swaſh, navigable by boats, and that only in fine weather. The Sands extend ten miles along the coaſt north and ſouth, verging towards the eaſt, and from three and a half to ſix miles diſtant from the main land. They have over them at all times ſo little water as not to be any where paſſable, unleſs by very ſmall veſſels; but at the ebb are in many parts dry. This frequently occaſions a lingering death to the unhappy people who are wrecked on them at low water: they often paſs with horrible proſpect the intermediate ſpace between their getting on the ſands and the return of the tide. It ſometimes happens that in caſe they are ſeen from land they are relieved if there is a poſſibility for a boat to be put off; for, to do juſtice to the people of Deal, they are always ready to hazard their own lives to ſave thoſe of their fellow-creatures: as to the effects ſcattered on the ſand, they have at all times been deemed fair prizes." *Vol.* i. *p.* 167.

HYTHE CHURCH—BONES OF DANES.

"THE pariſh church of Hythe is ſeated high above the town, on the riſing grounds: it is a large and venerable pile, dedicated to St. Leonard; once conventual, and belonging 'ſumtyme to a fayr abbay,' ſays Leland; which is all we know of it: at preſent it is only a chapel to Saltwood. There is much ſingularity in and about the church, ſuch as paſſages cut through the five great buttreſſes, a ſtrange groteſque face over one of the doors, and a door with a neat moulded arch on the ſouth ſide, now almoſt buried in the earth, poſſibly a way to the crypt or ſub-chapel, by which, Leland tells us, the religious people came in at midnight. Within is a vaſt flight of ſteps from the nave to the chancel, and a neat gallery round the ſides, with Gothic arches, divided by a pillar. The windows at the end of the chancel are three, narrow and Gothic, with the moſt elegant ſlender and lofty pillars on each ſide I ever ſaw. The whole of the building is Gothic, one round arch excepted, which ſhows that there muſt have been, prior to this, a church perhaps founded in Norman days.

"Under the chancel is a great vault, with a neat Gothic door opening to the church-yard, full of ſculls and other bones, nicely ſorted and piled: theſe are conjectured to have belonged to ſome Daniſh pirates, who, having landed on the ſhore, had been defeated with great ſlaughter, and their bones left to be bleached by external expoſure to heat and cold upon the naked beach; they are certainly of uncommon whiteneſs. There is, not far from Hythe, a ſpot called Marrow-bone Field; poſſibly from having been the place where the ſlaughter was made, and the bones in after-times collected." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 8.

ASHBURNHAM——HURSTMONCEAUX CASTLE——ANECDOTE OF A LORD DACRE.

"THE country about Battel is very beautiful, full of gentle riſings, and fertile bottoms well wooded. We took the road to Pevenſey, about ten miles diſtant: in a ſhort time we paſſed by Aſhburnham, three miles from Battel, the ſeat of Earl Aſhburnham. This place gave name to the family which Fuller calls of ſtupendous antiquity. Bertram de Eſburnham was ſheriff of the counties of Suſſex, Surry, and Kent, and conſtable of Dover caſtle in the reign of Harold; and gave great luſtre to the pedigree, by having his head and thoſe of his two ſons, ſtruck off by the Conqueror, for the brave defence he made of that key to the kingdom. We ſoon after paſſed Standard-hill, and the village of Nenfield with its ſpire ſteeple. A few miles further we deſcended Wartling-hill, into an extenſive woodleſs tract, the marſh called Pevenſey Level. We left to the right the ſite of the moſt magnificent pile of ancient brick-work of any of the world, Hurſtmonceaux caſtle, or more properly houſe, the princely habitation of the Fyneſes, built by Sir Roger de Fynes, treaſurer of the houſehold in the reign of Henry

Henry VI. The family became soon after barons of the realm, under the title of Lords Dacre. Thomas Lord Dacre, a hopeful young nobleman, was in possession of this princely place in the reign of Henry VIII. By a frolic, common enough in those days, he made free with the deer in the park of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham, in company with some other young gentlemen; a fray ensued between some of the party and the keepers, by which one of the latter was killed by an accidental blow. Notwithstanding he was not at that time present, he was tried, convicted, and executed at Tyburn, in 1541. The inexorable Henry being determined on his death, as is supposed, instigated by his courtiers, who hoped to profit by his forfeiture; but the strength of the entail frustrated their design. On the death of his two sons, his daughter Margaret succeeded to the honours and estates, and by her marriage with Sampson Lennard of Knol and Clavering in Kent, conveyed them into that family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; their elder son succeeded to the title of Dacre, on the death of his mother in 1611. Thomas Lord Dacre, one of his direct descendants, was created, in 1674, Earl of Sussex, who died in 1715: he had wasted his fortune so greatly as to be obliged to alienate this princely place, which he did to G. Naylor, Esq. who left one daughter, married to Hare Bishop of Chichester. On her death, it passed to Francis Hare, eldest son to the bishop, and remains still in that family, but is dismantled in a most savage manner. This noble seat, the residence of unbounded hospitality, is deserted, for a large house at the park gate, of late years modernized.

"Mr. Grose has given us four plates of this venerable pile; one of the outside, and three others of the once hospitable hall and other interior parts. Sir William Burrell has numbers of fine drawings of every part, sufficient to draw tears from every man of taste, on reflecting on the sad change in this boasted pile." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 44.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XXV. *A Topographical Description of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Part of the West Riding of Yorkshire;* comprehending, first, a general introductory View. Secondly, a more detailed Account of each County; its Extent, general Appearance, Mountains, Caves, Rivers, Lakes, Canals, Soils, Roads, Minerals, Buildings, Market-towns, Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Antiquities, and the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants. Thirdly, a Tour through the most interesting Parts of the District; describing, in a concise and perspicuous Manner, such Objects as are best worth the Attention of the curious Traveller and Tourist. Illustrated with various Maps, Plans, Views, and other useful Appendages. By JOHN HOUSMAN. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Fine Paper 12s. Printed by *Jollie*, Carlisle; *Law*, Ave Maria Lane, *Clarke*, New Bond Street, London.

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by Scott and Lowes.

MAP of the Soils.
Plan of Kendal.
View of Ullswater.
Map of Lakes in Cumberland.
View of Eagle Crag.
——— *Wastdale.*
——— *Derwent Water.*
——— *Bassenthwaite.*
Map of Lakes in Westmoreland.
View of Furness Abbey.
Plan of Lancaster.
——— *Liverpool.*
——— *Manchester.*

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION—Topographical Account and Natural History of Cumberland—Manufactures and Commerce—Agriculture—Manners and Customs—Ditto ditto of Westmoreland—Ditto ditto of Lancashire—Ditto ditto of Yorkshire—Navigable Rivers and Canals.—*Descriptive Tour through the Northern Counties.*—Sheffield—Barnsley—Wakefield—Huddersfield—Leeds—Bradford—Halifax—Gibbet Law—Bingley—Keighley—Skipton—Coniston—Malham—Gordale Scar—Settle—Ingleton

Ingleton—Giggleſwick Well—Yordas Cave—Ingleborough—Other Caves in the Neighbourhood—Kirby Lonſdale—Kendal—Hawſwater—Lowther—Penrith—Ullſwater—Saddleback—Keſwick—Derwentwater—Baſſenthwaite Lake—Buttermere—Loweſwater—Ennerdale Water—Leathes Water—Ambleſide—Windermere—Eſthwaite Water—Coniſton Lake—Ulverſton—Furneſs Abbey—Holker Hall—Lancaſter Sands—Lancaſter—Brough—Appleby—Temple Sowerby—Nine Churches—Druidical Monument—Aldſton—Lead Mines—Corby Caſtle—Gardens and Scenery—Brampton—Longtown—Netherby—Carliſle—Wigton—Brayton Hall—Allonby—Maryport—Workington—Cockermouth—Harrington—Whitehaven—Coal-works—Egremont—Calder Abbey—Ravenglaſs—Bootle—Lancaſter—Garſtang—Preſton—Ormſkirk—Clitheroe—Blackburn—Haſlingdon—Burnley—Colne—Chorley—Wigan—Preſcot—Knowſley—Liverpool—Warrington—Bolton—Rochdale—Aſhton under Lyne—Stockport—Mancheſter—Manufactures.

EXTRACTS.

YORDAS CAVE, IN YORKSHIRE.

"HAVING procured a proper guide, we now make an excurſion to the caves, &c. in this neighbourhood. On our laſt viſit to this place, we found an excellent guide in William Wilſon, of Ingleton, an old ſoldier, who is furniſhed with the neceſſary apparatus of a lantern, long candleſtick, &c. for the purpoſe; and who, without any knowledge of botany, but merely from having attended botaniſts, can point out ſome rare and curious plants. This veteran joins an eaſy familiarity in relating the hiſtory of each place we viſit, with due reſpect and attention toward thoſe he conducts. An account of his own adventures fills up the vacant intervals of time.

"Much will depend on the weather and time of the day in determining which place ought to be firſt viſited: an intelligent guide will, however, readily decide. The route we took, which we ſhall now point out, is moſt commonly adopted.

"Leaving Ingleton on the north, we croſs the bridge, and, if on horſeback, go about by Thornton; but, if on foot, turn over a ſtile to the right, and proceed along a footpath near the brook called Doe Beck. We preſently come upon Thornton Scar, a tremendous cliff, partly clothed with wood, and partly exhibiting the bare rock. This ſcar is about one hundred yards high, and runs up a conſiderable way, varying its elevation, into the mountains, along with one not quite ſo perpendicular on the other ſide. Theſe unite ſo cloſely at the bottom, that the frightful chaſm ſcarcely leaves room for the hurrying brook to eſcape by a precipitate flight over a ſucceſſion of ſmall caſcades. Here is a ſtratum of that ſpecies of rock of which the blue ſlate is formed, and from which great quantities are got. Following the courſe of this romantic dell a little way, along a dim path, on the borders of the green hills, we gain the view of Thornton Force, a curious fall of water, which appears more grand on a nearer approach. This fine caſcade is formed by the Doe, which iſſues out of Kingſdale; it partly ruſhes from an aperture of the rock, having entered it fifty or ſixty yards above, and falls at one leap near thirty yards; and partly from the top of a rocky ledge thirty yards high, over half of which it falls in one unbroken ſheet of four yards wide, and then tumbles over a bulging rock into a deep black pool below. A ſpray, like a miſt, riſes from this cataract, which continually ſprinkles the ground for ſeveral yards around. The tops and ſides of the rocks are beautifully fringed with ivy and other ſhrubs. They are a few yards higher than the caſcade; and the whole, viewed from the baſin below, forms a fine picture, leaving little for the imagination of the artiſt to ſupply. Here our guide, with a degree of vanity, obſerved that he once had the honour of walking arm in arm with a lady on the rocks immediately above the caſcade, while a gentleman, her huſband, ſat by the pool below drawing a view of the waterfall, and included them in the picture. The gentleman, however, inſiſted that he ſhould wear his uſual accoutrements, viz. a lantern ſlung over his ſhoulder, a long

a long ſtick in his hand, and a ſhort tobacco-pipe in his mouth, with its head inverted. This rock is limeſtone upon a layer of blue ſlate.—Purſuing the courſe of the brook for about two hundred yards further, we reach Raven-ree, a rocky promontory forty yards high, and ſpotted with ivy, yew, and other evergreen ſhrubs.—Aſcending the mountains a little further, we ſoon enter Kingſdale, which is a remarkably level, and, conſidering its high elevation, a fertile valley, about a mile in length, and three hundred yards broad; with the mountain Greg-roof on the north; Whernſide, one of the higheſt mountains in England, on the ſouth-eaſt; and a high ridge extending from thence on the ſouth. Towards the head of this ſecluded vale, under the northern ſkirts of a mountain, ſtands a ſolitary farm-houſe, called Breadagarth, ſurrounded with a few meagre-looking fields, while all the ſurrounding country has the appearance of a wild unfrequented deſert; with here and there two or three ſheep peeping from among the rocks. The limeſtone here aſſumes the moſt fantaſtic appearance, particularly on Greg-roof, where the mountain ſeems, at ſome time, to have undergone a ſort of anatomical operation; when the coating of earth or muſcular parts have been taken away, and the rocky bones of this huge monſter left to the inſpection of the naturaliſt and philoſopher. Seven tiers of perpendicular naked rocks, with ſloping intervals (exhibiting ſcanty portions of earth) one above another, like the ribs of a ſkeleton, run along the ſides of this mountain; but, contrary to the direction of ribs in animal nature, they run parallel to the ſpine.—We purſue our journey along the north ſide of the vale, with the winding brook on the right, till the path leads us cloſe by Keldhead, where the rivulet emerges from a ſubterraneous paſſage, which it enters at Yordas Cave. This ſecond ſource of the brook is a deep circular baſin, which, our guide informed us, lately proved fatal to an unfortunate tailor, who, having been working at Breadagarth, and returning home in the night, had ſtepped half a yard out of the road, as he paſſed Keldhead, and tumbled upwards of fifteen yards down a ſloping height into the pool below, where he was found drowned the next day. We warily and ſlowly purſued our directed route, while our guide went acroſs the vale to Breadagarth to procure a light, and his large candleſtick, which he always leaves there to be in readineſs. The road before us, though little frequented, is the only one in or near this valley: it croſſes the hills, on the north ſide of Whernſide, into the pleaſant vale of Dentdale.

"Having travelled about four miles from Ingleton, we find ourſelves at Yordas Cave, one of the principal objects of this excurſion. It is ſituated near the eaſt end of the vale, under the mountain Greg-roof, and to which we turn a little out of the road, on the left, over a carpet of bent graſs interſperſed with fragments of gray rock.—The cave does not appear till we get through ſome ſheepfolds, and are within a few yards of its entrance, which is rather alarming; for we no ſooner deſcend gently through a rude arched opening, four yards by ſeven, like the gateway of ſome ancient caſtle, than we ſee ſtones of enormous weight pendent from the roof, apparently looſe, and ready to fall down upon our heads. From theſe ſurpriſing objects our attention is directed to the ſolemn and gloomy manſions which we now enter, when the noiſe of a waterfall is heard at a diſtance. The roof riſes to a height concealed in darkneſs, and large drops, diſtilling therefrom, fall among the ſtones at the bottom with a ſolemn ſound: this, added to the flowing of an inviſible ſtream, heard juſt before us, and the ſlipperineſs of the looſe ſtones under our feet, rouſes our apprehenſions for perſonal ſafety, and we ſtop ſhort.—Our guide now places himſelf upon the fragment of a rock, and ſtrikes up his lights, conſiſting of ſix or eight candles, put into as many holes of a ſtick, with which, by the help of a long pole fixed therein, he can illuminate a conſiderable ſpace. His tobacco-pipe, being prepared and lighted, is held in his mouth: with his flambeau in one hand, and a ſtaff in the other, the cock of his hat being placed before, he gives us the ſignal of a march by, 'Now come along.'—Though under the conduct of ſuch an experienced leader, and aſſured that the danger is merely imaginary, we journey on with cautious ſteps. The cave opens into an apartment ſo ſpacious and extenſive, that, with all the

blaze of our elevated candles, we could ſcarcely ſee either its roof or its walls. On turning to the right, we immediately loſe ſight of day; the noiſe of the cataract increaſes, and we ſoon find ourſelves on the brink of a ſubterraneous rivulet.—No cave in romance, no 'den of lions, giants, or ſerpents, nor any haunts of ghoſts or fairies, were ever deſcribed more frightfully gloomy and diſmal than this now before us. After paſſing the brook, and cautiouſly proceeding thirty or forty yards further, we are under the neceſſity of climbing over a rugged heap of huge rocks, which had ſome time or other fallen from the roof or ſides of the cave; but now are incruſted over with a ſmooth calcareous ſubſtance. Being at length more habituated to darkneſs, our lights had a better effect; the high ſmooth roof and walls were ſeen diſtinctly, as well as the curious petrifactions hanging therefrom. On the right, we obſerved, among ſeveral other curiouſly incruſted figures, a projecting one, which our guide called the Biſhop's Throne, from its great reſemblance to that appendage of a cathedral; on the other ſide, a ſeemingly emblematical monument ſprings from the wall, about three yards above the floor, with various uncouth repreſentations, of which that of a lion's head is the moſt conſpicuous. Another confuſed maſs of incruſted matter bears ſome reſemblance to a large organ.—We now enter a narrow paſs of five or ſix yards, where the roof is ſupported by ſeven pillars; there is only room for one perſon in breadth; but the height is very conſiderable. The internal brook puſhes along this crevice, which renders it the moſt difficult part of our ſubterraneous excurſion, and which, after great rains, effectually excludes a paſſage. The ſlipperineſs of the ſtones had nearly occaſioned an unpleaſant event during our viſit to this cave; our guide, with his collection of luminaries, tumbled into the brook, and had nearly left us in darkneſs; but when he fell, we were more particularly afraid leſt he ſhould drop into ſome deep chaſm of the rock, which might have proved fatal. However, he aroſe without receiving much injury; and, reſuming our journey, we ſoon reached the caſcade which we had heard for ſome time at a diſtance: it iſſues from an opening in the rock, and falls about four or five yards into a circular apartment, roofed with a fine dome. This apartment ſome viſitants have named the Chapter-houſe. The broad ſheet of water, the ſpray ariſing from the fall, and the beautiful petrifactions, all illuminated with the light of the candles, produce effects in this natural edifice which the puny efforts of art may attempt to imitate, but in vain. Near the Chapter-houſe, there is an opening, through which a perſon may creep, and arrive at other large apartments; but we did not attempt the experiment. The colonnade affords a number of curious receſſes: its pillars are broad, extremely thin, rudely indented, and perforated in ſeveral places. On our return, we could diſcern the nature and dimenſions of this ſpacious cavern more diſtinctly. Its walls are a ſort of black marble, the roof pretty ſmooth, and beautifully veined with red and white; the floor is ſtrewed with ſtones and pieces of rock. The whole length of this ſingular cavern is between fifty and ſixty yards; its breadth thirteen yards; and height forty-ſeven feet.—On entering this cave its area enlarges every way, and we reach the oppoſite wall, after walking about twenty-three yards: the principal part, juſt deſcribed, lies to the right; but it extends alſo on the other hand, and unfolds ſome wonderful cloſets, called Yordas Bedchamber, Yordas Oven, &c. Here alſo the brook buries itſelf ſtill deeper, and proceeds under ground to Keldhead, before mentioned. This brook riſes in the mountains above Yordas, and falls in among the rocks juſt before it reaches that cave.

"We leave the dark excavations with redoubled ſentiments of gratitude towards the Almighty, for the bleſſings he affords us in the light of the ſun, which, after being buried for ſome time in theſe murky regions, we now enjoy with ſtill greater pleaſure.

"Our guide ſeriouſly remarked to us, that this place had formerly been the reſidence of a giant called Yordas; from which circumſtance he accounts for its name. The hiſtory of this cave records two remarkable facts. About half a century ago, a lunatic eſcaped from his friends at or near Ingleton, and lived here upwards of a week in the winter ſeaſon, having previouſly provided himſelf with cheeſe and other

provisions. Snow being on the ground, he was sagacious enough to pull the heels off his shoes, and set them on inverted at the toes, to prevent being traced. Since that time, a poor woman, big with child, travelling alone through this inhospitable vale, to Dentdale, was taken in labour, and found dead in this cave." *P.* 208.

COAL-WORKS AT WHITEHAVEN.

"THE coal-works, being near the sea, are very convenient for the shipping; some of these mines are worked many hundred yards under the sea, and others beneath the town. This latter circumstance, in its consequence, occasioned great alarm to the inhabitants some years ago, which is thus recorded in the History of Cumberland, taken from the provincial newspaper of this town.

"'About two o'clock, on Monday, 'the 31st of January 1791, in the after-'noon, the ground suddenly shrunk in 'the garden of H. Littledale, Esq. be-'hind his house in Duke Street, and 'the noise of subterranean waters was 'heard on the spot, by a servant there 'at work. Near the same time, the 'ground sunk in a garden behind the 'house once occupied for the Dispen-'sary, in Scotch Street, and in the 'burial-ground behind the Anabaptists' 'meeting-house, in Charles Street, all 'on the north side of the town.

"'This event created much alarm, 'as it was evident it proceeded from 'the falling in of some of the old coal-'works; and it afterwards appeared, 'that a great discharge of water had 'flowed in upon the working pits, and 'two men and a woman, with five 'horses, were drowned in the works.

"'On Wednesday evening, another 'plot of ground sunk, within a few 'yards of the former settling in Mr. 'Littledale's garden; and other sink-'ings, though much more trivial, were 'observed in different places. This 'accident was attributed to a work-'man in a new drift unfortunately 'striking into a drowned waste, or old 'working. Several workmen and horses 'were saved from the fate of the others, 'by remaining in their workings till 'the water ran off, which was in about 'two hours after its old lodgment had 'been pierced.

"'The number of houses which were, 'in a manner, demolished by those 'sinkings, amounted to eighteen, among 'which was Mr. Littledale's elegant 'mansion; and between sixty and 'eighty families deserted that part of 'the town.—The furniture was saved 'out of all the houses, except two. 'The pavement in George Street was 'rent in many places.

"'Skilful coal-viewers were imme-'diately employed to inspect all the 'old workings which were accessible; 'and their report, that no further 'danger was to be apprehended, quiet-'ed the minds of the inhabitants, and 'brought them back to those deserted 'dwellings which were not shook by 'the alarming accident. No further 'calamity has ensued.'

"Coal, it is supposed, was first raised here about one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty years ago; and since which time the workings have increased rapidly. It is conjectured that, at present, about eighty thousand waggons of coals are annually raised in these collieries; each waggon being equal to a chaldron and one quarter, London measure; containing twenty-four Cumberland bushels, or seventy-two Winchester bushels, and weighing, in general, from forty-two to forty-four hundred weight. Here are coal-pits three hundred and twenty yards deep, which are supposed to be the deepest coal-mines in the world. As they extend to a great distance under the sea, ships of large burden sail over where the miners are at work. Some very powerful fire-engines have been erected to draw off the water; one of which has two boilers, of fifteen feet diameter each, a seventy inch cylinder, and eleven and half inches working barrel. Its maximum in working is fifteen strokes, each six and a half feet long, in a minute: twenty-seven gallons water are drawn by each stroke, which is four hundred and five gallons per minute, or nine thousand two hundred and forty hogsheads in twenty-four hours.

"The coals are brought to the harbour in waggons, along a railed way of an easy descent, and are carried by their own weight, with about two tons of coals in each. They are thus conveyed, on the same declining level, till they are brought above the vessels, and then at once projected down hurries into the ships. The coal-staith is on the

the weſt ſide of the town, adjoining the harbour, where five veſſels of three hundred tons burden are frequently loaden from the hurries at the ſame time." *P.* 463.

XXVI. *Edwards's Hiſtory of the Britiſh Weſt Indies.* Vol. III. (Concluded from p. 124.)

INHUMAN BARBARITY OF VICTOR HUGUES TO THE ROYALISTS.

"TOWARDS the Britiſh, the terms granted by the enemy were ſufficiently liberal, but the condition demanded for the French royaliſts, that they ſhould be treated as Britiſh ſubjects, was declared inadmiſſible; all the favour that could be obtained for them, was the ſanction of a covered boat, in which twenty-five of their officers eſcaped to the Boyne. The reſt of the miſerable royaliſts, upwards of three hundred in number, were left a ſacrifice to the vengeance of their republican enemies. Finding themſelves excluded from the capitulation, they ſolicited permiſſion to endeavour to cut their way through the enemy, an attempt which muſt have ended only in the deſtruction both of themſelves and the Britiſh. There was a faint hope entertained, however, that Victor Hugues (whoſe character was not at that time ſufficiently developed) would relent on their ſurrender. In this expectation, however, theſe unfortunate people were cruelly diſappointed, and their ſad fate cannot be recorded without indignation and horror. The republicans erected a guillotine, with which they ſtruck off the heads of fifty of them in the ſhort ſpace of an hour. This mode of proceeding, however, proving too tedious for their impatient revenge; the remainder of theſe unhappy men were fettered to each other, and placed on the brink of one of the trenches which they had ſo gallantly defended: the republicans then drew up ſome of their undiſciplined recruits in front, who firing an irregular volley at their miſerable victims, killed ſome and wounded others; leaving many, in all probability, untouched: the weight however of the former dragged the reſt into the ditch, where the living, the wounded, and the dead, ſhared the ſame grave; the ſoil being inſtantly thrown in upon them.

"Thus was the whole of this fertile country (the ſingle fortreſs of Matilda excepted) reſtored to the power of France, and placed under the domination of a revengeful and remorſeleſs democracy. General Preſcott, who commanded the Matilda Fort, ſuſtained a long and moſt haraſſing ſiege, from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. His conduct throughout, as well as that of the officers and men under his command, was above all praiſe. He maintained his poſition until the fort was no longer tenable, and having no other means of ſaving his reduced and exhauſted garriſon from the ſword, he was obliged at length to abandon it by ſilent evacuation. Three line of battle ſhips had indeed arrived in the interim from Great Britain, but they came only to behold the triumph of the enemy. With this adverſe ſtroke of fortune cloſed the campaign of 1794: its career for a while was glorious beyond example; and if the very unhappy meaſure of reducing the number of the troops at the outſet, had not taken effect, or if, as ſoon as the news of the capture of Martinico had reached England, a ſtrong reinforcement had been ſent to the ſcene of action, it cannot be doubted that Guadaloupe would have ſtill continued in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and the page of hiſtory remained undefiled with thoſe dreadful recitals of revolt, devaſtation, and maſſacre, which I ſhall ſoon have the painful taſk of recording, to the ſhame and everlaſting diſhonour of the French character, and the diſgrace of human nature. Our gallant commanders were fortunate, in being allowed to withdraw in time from an atmoſphere polluted by ſuch enormities. Worn down by conſtant exertion both of body and mind, aſſailed by an unprincipled faction with the baſeſt calumnies, and oppreſſed by the melancholy and daily proſpect of a gallant army periſhing of diſeaſe, they were happily relieved from infinite anxiety by the appearance of the reinforcement before mentioned, in which arrived General Sir John Vaughan and Vice-admiral Caldwell; to the former of whom Sir Charles Grey, and to the latter Sir John Jervis, ſurrendered their reſpective commands, and on the 27th of November ſailed for Great Britain." *P.* 438.

CRUELTIES

CRUELTIES TO THE BRITISH PRISONERS.

"THE firſt meaſure of the French commiſſioner, on taking poſſeſſion of Fort Matilda, diſplayed in the ſtrongeſt manner the baſeneſs and ferocity of his character. The body of Major-general Dundas had been buried within the walls of that fortreſs, and a ſtone placed over it with a ſuitable inſcription. This humble memorial, which a generous enemy, in every civilized part of the earth, would have held ſacred, was immediately deſtroyed by orders of this ſavage deſpot, and the remains of the deceaſed hero dug up and thrown into the river Gallion. This mean and cowardly diſplay of ineffectual vengeance, was made the ſubject of boaſting and triumph in a public proclamation, worthy only of its author *.

"The miſeries of war ſeem, indeed, to have been wantonly aggravated by this man, to an extent never known among the rudeſt and moſt barbarous nations. In the village of Petit Bourg lay many ſick and wounded Britiſh ſoldiers, who had been taken priſoners with Colonel Drummond at Point Bacchus. Theſe unhappy men made an humble application to Victor Hugues for medical aſſiſtance and freſh proviſions. Their petition was anſwered by a death-warrant. The vindictive conqueror, inſtead of conſidering them as objects of mercy and relief, cauſed the whole number in the hoſpital, and among them it is ſaid 'many 'women and ſome children,' to be indiſcriminately murdered by the bayonet: a proceeding ſo enormouſly wicked, is, I believe, without a precedent in the annals of human depravity †.

"After ſuch conduct towards men who were incapable of making either reſiſtance or eſcape, it may well be ſuppoſed that revenge was not tardy in the purſuit of its victims among the inhabitants of the country. To be accuſed of actions, or ſuſpected of principles, hoſtile towards the new government, was to be convicted of treaſon. Accordingly, perſons of all conditions, without reſpect to ſex or age, were ſent daily to the guillotine by this inexorable tyrant, and their execution was commonly performed in ſight of the Britiſh priſoners.

"Victor Hugues, having taken theſe and other meaſures for ſecuring the quiet poſſeſſion of Guadaloupe, determined in the next place (his force being inadequate to a regular attempt againſt any of the other iſlands) to adopt a ſyſtem of hoſtility againſt ſome of them, which, though well ſuited to his character and diſpoſition, was not leſs outrageous and ſanguinary than unprecedented among civilized ſtates. To this end he directed his firſt attention towards Grenada and St. Vincent's, expecting to find in each of thoſe iſlands, adherents fit for the project which he meditated. * * * ‡." *P.* 441.

* "So much has been heard of Victor Hugues, that it may be agreeable to the reader to be informed of his origin and early purſuits. He was born of mean parents in ſome part of old France, and was placed out when a boy, as an apprentice to a hairdreſſer. In that occupation he went originally to Guadaloupe, where he was afterwards known as a petty innkeeper at Baſſe Terre. Failing in that purſuit, he became maſter of a ſmall trading veſſel, and at length was promoted to a lieutenancy in the French navy. Being diſtinguiſhed for his activity in the French revolution, he was afterwards deputed, through the influence of Robeſpierre, to whoſe party he was ſtrongly attached, to the National Aſſembly. In 1794, he obtained the appointment of commiſſioner at Guadaloupe, with controlling powers over the commanders of the army and navy; and proved himſelf in every reſpect worthy of his great patron and exemplar, being nearly as ſavage, remorſeleſs, and bloody, as Robeſpierre himſelf."

† "I am unwilling to give this anecdote to the public without quoting my authority. I relate it on the teſtimony of the Rev. Cooper Williams, chaplain of the Boyne, who quotes Colonel Drummond himſelf; and it is confirmed by a declaration drawn up by General Vaughan and Vice-admiral Caldwell. Colonel Drummond himſelf was confined to a priſon-ſhip, and, by particular orders from Victor Hugues, to ſwab the decks like the meaneſt ſeamen."

‡ "N. B. At this intereſting period the hiſtory cloſes. Death abruptly terminates the author's labours."

XXVII. *The Hiſtory of Mauritius*, or the Iſle of France, and the neighbouring Iſlands; from their firſt Diſcovery to the preſent Time: compoſed principally from the Papers and Memoirs of Baron Grant, who reſided twenty Years in the Iſland. By his Son, CHARLES GRANT, VISCOUNT DE VAUX. Illuſtrated with Maps from the beſt Authorities. 4to. 1l. 16s. *Nicol.*

LIST OF MAPS.

THE Iſle of France, or Mauritius.
Plan of Port Louis.
Chart of the great Ethiopian Archipelago.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. Obſervations on the Harbours of the Iſland——Climate—Geography—The firſt Settlements by the Portugueſe——Liſt of the Governors.—II. Natural Productions—Agriculture——Marine Prroductions.—III. Manners of the Inhabitants—Account of the Blacks—Caverns—M. le Gentil's Obſervations—Luminous Globes——Iron Mines.——IV. Iſland of Rodriguez—Extract from the Voyage of Le Guat and his Companions, relative to this Iſland—The Bird called Dodo or Dronte.——V. Hiſtorical Deſcription of the Iſle of Bourbon—Extracts from the Voyages of Rennefort and De la Haye—Accounts by Raynal, St. Pierre, Rochon, Poivre, Admiral Kempenfelt, and De la Caille—Hurricanes—Volcanos—Agriculture.—VI. Letters of Baron Grant reſpecting the Iſle of France——Life of Bourdonnais the Governor.——VII. The Interior of the Iſland—Narrative of the Shipwreck of the St. Geran and of Virginia, according to St. Pierre—Intereſting Circumſtances relative to Colonel Grenville.——VIII. Letters of Baron Grant, &c.—Operations of Bourdonnais, &c.——IX. Continuation—Siege of Madras.—X. Operations of Bourdonnais to his Death.—XI. Animals in the Iſle of France—Maroon Negroes, Slaves, &c.—The Iſland threatened by Admiral Boſcawen.—XII. Madagaſcar—Curious Hiſtory of a Princeſs of Ruſſia.—XIII. Inſtructions for ſailing to India by the Iſles of France and Bourbon.—XIV. Surveys on the Coaſt of Madagaſcar.—XV. Courſe to India during the Monſoons.——XVI. Extracts from the Regiſters of the Royal Academy of Marine.—VII. Extract of the Life of M. d'Afirès de Manevillette.——XVIII. Details on the Iſle of France by De la Caille, &c.—XIX. Aſtronomical Obſervations by De la Caille, &c.—XX. Extract of the Life of M. l'Abbé de la Caille.—XXI. Obſervations of M. Gentil reſpecting the Southern Hemiſphere, &c.—XXII. Obſervations on India, Pondicherry, &c.——XXIII. Extract of the Life of Hyder Aly Khan, &c.—XXIV. Correſpondence of Baron Grant, from 1755 to 1759—General Lally's Inſtructions——India during the Seven Years War.—XXV. Summary of the Life of Count Lally—Expeditions in India under his Command—Siege and Conqueſt of Pondicherry in 1760——Execution of Count Lally.——XXVI. Admiral Kempenfelt's Obſervations on the Iſle of France.—XXVII. Iſles and Sand-banks between the Maldive Iſlands and the Iſles of France and Bourbon—Deſcription of the Comora Iſles.—XXVIII. Excurſion of M. de St. Pierre in the Iſle of France—Accounts by the Abbé Raynal and Captain Munro.—XXIX. Obſervations on the Iſle of France by M. de Coſſigny.—XXX. *Concluſion—Abſtract of Events to* 1800——Proceedings of Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors in their Voyage to Mauritius—Letters from Bonaparte at Cairo to Tippoo—Capture of Seringapatam—Death of Tippoo—Population and military Force of the Iſles of France and Bourbon in 1799—State of Agriculture, colonial Commodities, &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

« THE general plan of this volume, which is more detailed in the table of contents, is as follows:

« It

"It begins by inſtructing the voyager in the mode of approaching the harbours of the Iſle of France, which is accompanied with a general deſcription of the place, the nature of the air, water, and ſoil, and the geographical poſitions. But before I enter upon a detail of theſe circumſtances, and the branches of natural hiſtory which ariſe out of them, I give a ſuccinct and chronological account of thoſe perſons who have been appointed to the government and ſuperintendence of the iſland, from its firſt colonial eſtabliſhment to the preſent moment. I then proceed to give a particular hiſtory of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms: ſome account of the inhabitants, both white and black, ſucceeds, with their manners and cuſtoms; and is followed by a deſcription of the beautiful ſcenery with which the iſland is adorned.

"I naturally introduce the reader, in the firſt place, to the Iſle of France, which is the appropriate object of my Hiſtory; but I ſuſpend its hiſtorical narrative, in order to deſcribe the archipelago, with its various iſlands, that ſurrounds it: ſuch as thoſe of Bourbon, Rodriguez, &c. all of which is ſo neceſſary to be known, to facilitate the navigation of thoſe ſeas. I then return to the Iſle of France, to deſcribe its agricultural, maritime, and civil eſtabliſhments, as formed by M. de la Bourdonnais. I diſplay all the various operations of that diſtinguiſhed character, and his ſucceſſors; with the aſtronomical, geographical, and maritime obſervations of the learned profeſſors and eminent navigators, whom my father ſucceſſively knew during their official viſits to the iſland. I then proceed to ſtate and explain the connexion of India with the Iſle of France, in all its different epochas; which conducts me through a long ſucceſſion of curious and intereſting events, to the death of Tippoo Saib, which rendered England the miſtreſs of Indoſtan.

"Such is the nature of my work: nor ſhall I endeavour to deprecate criticiſm, by ſtating the difficulties with which I have ſtruggled, in bringing this volume into the form which it now bears. It would indeed have been leſs liable to the cenſure of the critic, if I had written under more auſpicious circumſtances; and it would have been more deſerving the attention of the politician and the philoſopher, if I could have had recourſe to the books and authentic papers, which are to be found in the libraries and public offices of Paris; but ſtill, I am rather ſanguine in the hope of its being generally acknowledged, that I have enlarged the acquaintance of Great Britain, and of the public in general, with a very important part of the eaſtern world." *P.* xviii.

EXTRACTS.

MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS.

"THE Iſle of France was an abſolute deſert when Maſcaregnas diſcovered it. The French who firſt eſtabliſhed themſelves there, were certain planters from the Iſle of Bourbon, who brought with them ſimplicity of manners, good faith, an hoſpitable diſpoſition, and an indifference for riches. M. de la Bourdonnais, who may, in ſome degree, be conſidered as the founder of this colony, brought ſome workmen along with him. When, however, he had rendered this iſland intereſting by his labours, and it was thought convenient as a ſtaple for their commerce of the Indies, perſons of all conditions ſettled in it.

"The agents of the Company, who poſſeſſed all the principal employments in the iſland, exerciſed too much of that financial diſpoſition, which is diſcouraging to thoſe who are employed in cultivating the earth. The whole of the public eſtabliſhment was at their diſpoſal; they, at the ſame time, controlled the police, the civil adminiſtration, and magazines of the iſland; ſome of them cleared the land and built houſes, all of which they diſpoſed of, at a very high price, to thoſe who had ventured hither, in hope of advancing their fortune. There was conſequently a great outcry againſt them; but the power was in their hands, and complaint was of no avail.

"Several perſons in the marine ſervice of the Company ſettled here. They had long complained, that while they encountered dangers and ſuffered fatigues in ſupport of the Eaſt Indian commerce, others acquired the honours and emoluments of it. As this ſettlement was ſo near to India, a ſanguine hope of advantage from fixing in it animated their mind, and they became its inhabitants.

" Several military officers of the Company arrived here; they were very reſpectable perſons, and ſome of them diſtinguiſhed for their birth. They could not imagine that an officer would debaſe himſelf ſo far as to receive orders from a man who had formerly been a clerk in an accompting-houſe, though he might condeſcend to receive their pay. Nor did they like the ſailors, who are rather too peremptory in their manners. On becoming inhabitants, they retained their original diſpoſition, and conſequently did not advance their fortunes.

" Some of the king's regiments put in here and made ſome ſtay; while ſeveral of the officers, allured by the beauty of the climate and the love of repoſe, were induced to eſtabliſh themſelves in the iſland: but every thing was at the diſpoſition, and ſubmitted to the power of the Company.

" The inhabitants were alſo increaſed by the arrival of ſome miſſionaries of the order of St. Lazarus.

" To complete the ſettlement of this iſland, ſome merchants with ſmall capitals arrived, and found it without commerce. Theſe people augmented the abuſes of money-jobbing, which they found already eſtabliſhed, and employed themſelves in forming petty monopolies: they ſoon became obnoxious, and acquired the name of *Banians*, or *Jews*. On the other hand, they affected to deſpiſe any particular diſtinctions of the inhabitants, and were fond of propagating the opinion, that, after having paſſed the line, a general equality prevailed.

" Such was the ſituation of this colony when it was ceded to the king in the year 1765.

" One part of the inhabitants, who were attached to the Company from gratitude, beheld, with pain, a royal adminiſtration; while the other part, who had ſo long looked for favour from a new government, ſeeing it principally occupied in plans of economy, were proportionably chagrined and diſappointed.

" The ſoldiers furniſh a conſiderable number of workmen, as the moderate heat permits the white people to work in the open air; though they have not been rendered ſo beneficial to the colony as they might have been, in a more enlarged diſpoſition of their capacities.

" Though the ſeafaring people are always going and coming, they have, nevertheleſs, a conſiderable influence on the manners of the colony. Their policy is to complain alike of the places which they left, and of thoſe at which they arrive: they have always bought too dear and ſold too cheap, and think they are ruined if they do not gain an hundred and fifty per cent.

" An hogſhead of claret coſts five hundred livres, and every thing elſe in proportion. It is ſcarce credible, that the merchandiſe of Europe is dearer here than in India; and that Indian commodities fetch a higher price here than in Europe. The maritime people are ſo neceſſary to the inhabitants, that they are held in great conſideration.

" The greater part of the married people live on their plantations; and the women ſeldom viſit the town but when they are tempted by a ball, or are called to perform ſome eſſential duties of their religion. They are paſſionately fond of dancing; and no ſooner is a ball announced, than they come in their palanquins from every quarter, as the roads will not admit of wheel carriages.

" The women have but little colour, but they are well made, and, in general, handſome. Nature has given them a conſiderable portion of wit and vivacity; and if their education were not neglected, their ſociety would be very agreeable: they are very fond mothers; and if they ever fail in fidelity to the marriage vow, it is too often owing to the indifference of their huſbands, or to the Pariſian manners which have been introduced among them. Their ordinary dreſs is fine muſlin, lined with roſe-coloured taffetas.

" They poſſeſs, in a great degree, the more eſtimable domeſtic qualities; they ſeldom or never drink any thing but water, and their cleanlineſs is extreme. Their children are never confined in ſwaddling-clothes, but run about almoſt as ſoon as they are born; they are often bathed, and allowed to eat fruit at their own diſcretion. As they are left entirely to themſelves, and are uncontrolled by the ſuperintendence of education, they ſoon become ſtrong and robuſt, and their temperament advances in proportion. The females

females are ſometimes married at eleven years of age.

"There are about four hundred planters in this iſland, and about an hundred women of ſuperior rank, not more than ten of whom live in the town. On firing the evening gun at eight o'clock, every one retires to his own habitation." *P.* 72.

ACCOUNT OF THE BLACKS.

"OF the population of this iſland, we muſt conſider the Indians and Negroes as forming a conſiderable proportion.

"The firſt are from the coaſt of Malabar, and are a very mild and gentle people: they come from Pondicherry, and let themſelves out for a certain number of years. They are almoſt all of them workmen, and occupy a ſuburb which is called the Black Camp; they are of a deeper colour than the iſlanders of Madagaſcar, who are real Negroes, have the features of Europeans, and their hair is not woolly: they are ſober and economical. Their head is dreſſed with a turban, and they wear long dreſſes of muſlin, with large gold ear-rings, and ſilver bracelets at the wriſts. There are ſome who enter into the ſervice of the rich and titled inhabitants, as *pions;* a kind of domeſtic, which anſwers to the character of an European running footman: his peculiar diſtinction is a cane in his hand, and a dagger at his girdle. It were to be wiſhed that there were a greater number of the inhabitants of Malabar eſtabliſhed in this iſland, particularly of the caſt of huſbandmen.

"At preſent, Madagaſcar furniſhes the Negroes which are deſtined to cultivate the land in the Iſle of Bourbon. The common price of one of them is a barrel of gunpowder, a few muſkets, ſome pieces of cloth, and, above all, a certain proportion of piaſtres. The deareſt of them coſts about fifty crowns of France (in 1768).

"Theſe people have neither ſo flat a noſe, or ſo dark a complexion, as thoſe of Guinea; ſome of them are only brown; while others, as the Balambous, have long hair: nay, others of them have fair, and even red hair. They are dexterous, intelligent, and have a ſenſe of honour and gratitude. The greateſt inſult which can be offered to one of theſe people, is to ſpeak diſreſpectfully of his family; they are far leſs ſenſible to perſonal injuries. In their own country they work up various articles, with equal ingenuity and induſtry. Their zagay, or half-pike, is very well forged, though a couple of ſtones form their hammer and their anvil. The linens which their women weave are very fine and well dyed; theſe they caſt around them in a graceful form, and the manner in which they arrange their hair produces a pleaſing head-dreſs; it conſiſts of curls and treſſes very taſtefully blended with each other, and is the work of the women. They are paſſionately fond of dancing and muſic; their inſtrument is the tantam, which is a bow fixed to a gourd, from whence they draw a ſoft harmonious ſound, with which they accompany the airs that they compoſe. Love is the general ſubject of them, and the girls dance to the ſongs of their lovers: the ſpectators beat time and applaud.

"They are very hoſpitable. A black who is on a journey, enters without previous ceremony, or being known to the owner, into any hut which ſuits his convenience; and thoſe whom he finds in it moſt willingly ſhare their meal with him. Nor is it their cuſtom to aſk from whence he comes, or whither he is going.

"Such are the qualifications and manners with which they arrive at the Iſle of France. They are all diſembarked with no clothing of any kind, but a ſtrip of linen round their loins. The men are placed on one ſide of the beach, and the women with their children on the other. The planters then examine them, and make their purchaſes accordingly. Brothers, ſiſters, friends, and lovers, are now ſeparated, and are led away to the reſpective plantations to which they are deſtined. Sometimes, in the paroxyſms of their deſpair, they imagine that the white people are preparing to eat them, that they make red wine of their blood, and gunpowder of their bones.

"Their manner of life is as follows: at daybreak, the ſmacking of a whip is the ſignal that calls them to their work: and they then proceed to the plantation, where they labour in a ſtate of almoſt entire nakedneſs, and in the heat of the ſun. Their nouriſhment is ground maize boiled in water, or loaves of the manioc; and a ſmall

piece of cloth is their only covering. For the leaſt act of negligence, they are tied hand and foot to a ladder, when the overſeer gives them a certain number of ſtrokes on their back, with a long whip; and with a three-pointed collar claſped round their necks, they are brought back to their work. It is not neceſſary to deſcribe the ſeverity with which theſe puniſhments are ſometimes inflicted. On their return to their habitations in the evening, they are compelled to pray to God for the proſperity of their maſters.

"There is a ſubſiſting law in favour of ſlaves, called the *Code Noir*; which ordains that they ſhall receive no more than thirty ſtrokes at each chaſtiſement; that they ſhall not work on Sundays; that meat ſhall be given them every week, and ſhirts every year: but this law is not obſerved.

"The Negroes are naturally of a lively diſpoſition, but their ſtate of ſlavery ſoon renders them melancholy. Love alone ſeems to allay their pain: they exert themſelves to the utmoſt in order to obtain a wife; and, if they can chooſe for themſelves, they always prefer thoſe who are advanced into a ſtate of womanhood, who, they ſay, make the beſt ſoup. They immediately give them all they poſſeſs; and if their wives live in another plantation, they will undertake the moſt difficult and dangerous journies to ſee them. On ſuch occaſions they fear neither fatigue nor puniſhment. Parties of them ſometimes meet in the middle of the night, when they dance beneath the ſhelter of a rock, to the mournful ſound of a gourd filled with peas.

"The diſcontented Negroes generally fly for refuge into the woods, where they are purſued by detachments of ſoldiers: when they are taken they are puniſhed with great ſeverity; and the third offence of this kind is followed by death.

"Religion is, indeed, ſometimes employed to alleviate the evils of their ſituation. Some of them are occaſionally baptized: they are then told that they are become the brethren of the white people, and that they will go into paradiſe; but it is not an eaſy matter to perſuade them, that the Europeans will ever prove their guides to heaven.

"It is not for us to diſcuſs, in this place, the ſubject of ſlavery, on which very able writers have differed, and with which volumes have been filled. That diſcipline, and ſometimes a ſevere one, may be neceſſary in the management of plantations, cannot be denied, and that the owners ſometimes exerciſe their power with unneceſſary rigour, muſt alſo be acknowledged; at the ſame time it would be ridiculous to aſſert that, becauſe a white man is the maſter of a plantation, he muſt be cruel, and becauſe a black man is a ſlave, he muſt be wretched." *P.* 74.

THE HISTORY OF A PRINCESS OF RUSSIA, AT MAURITIUS, &c.

"THE Baron Grant, in his Letters X. and XI. written in the years 1750 and 1751, deſcribes, in a very intereſting manner, the ſcenes of domeſtic life in that country; but we ſhall content ourſelves with extracting one of the principal facts mentioned in the firſt of theſe two letters, and in the ſecret memoirs of Mr. Duclos, concerning the curious hiſtory of the Princeſs Wolfenbuttel, who paſſed ſome years at the Iſles of France and Bourbon, during the reſidence of Baron Grant there.

"'Charlotte Chriſtina Sophia de 'Wolfenbuttel, wife of Czarovitz 'Alexis, ſon of Peter I. Czar of Muſ'covy, and ſiſter of the empreſs of 'Charles VI. was born the 25th of 'Auguſt 1694. This princeſs, though 'poſſeſſed of beauty, grace, and vir'tue, in a very high degree, became 'an object of averſion to her huſband, 'a man of a moſt ferocious and ſavage 'character. He had ſeveral times 'attempted to poiſon her, when ſhe 'was ſaved by counteracting medi'cines.

"'At length, he one day gave her 'ſuch a violent kick on her belly, 'when ſhe was eight months advanced 'in her pregnancy, that ſhe fell ſenſe'leſs on the floor, which was ſoon en'crimſoned with her blood. Peter I. 'was then engaged in one of his jour'nies. His ſon, having every reaſon to 'believe that his unfortunate princeſs 'would not recover, ſet off immedi'ately for his country-houſe.

"'The Counteſs of Koniſmarck, 'mother of Marſhal de Saxe, attended 'on the princeſs when ſhe was brought 'to bed of a dead child, and nurſed 'her with unceaſing care. Being ſen-

'ſible,

'ſible, however, if the princeſs recovered, that ſhe would periſh ſooner or later from the brutal nature of the Czarovitz, ſhe formed a plan to gain over the women belonging to the princeſs, to declare that ſhe and the infant were both dead. The Czarovitz accordingly ordered her to be interred without delay and without ceremony. Couriers were diſpatched to the Czar to inform him of the event, and all the courts of Europe put on mourning for the bundle of ſticks which was interred.

" 'In the mean time the princeſs, who had been removed to a retired ſpot, recovered her health and ſtrength; when, poſſeſſed of ſome jewels, with a ſum of money which the Counteſs of Koniſmarck had procured for her, and clothed in the dreſs of common life, ſhe ſet off for Paris, accompanied by an old German domeſtic, who paſſed for her father. She made but a ſhort ſtay there, and having hired a female ſervant, proceeded to a ſea-port, and embarked for Louiſiana.

" 'Her figure attracted the notice of the inhabitants; and an officer of the colony, named D'Auband, who had been in Ruſſia, recollected her.

" 'It was however with ſome difficulty that he could perſuade himſelf of the reality of what he ſaw. Indeed it was ſcarce poſſible to believe that a woman in ſuch a ſituation could be the daughter-in-law of the Czar Peter. However, to aſcertain the truth, he offered his ſervices to the pretended father, and at length formed an intimate friendſhip with him; ſo that they agreed to furniſh an houſe, and live together at their common expenſe.

" 'Some time afterwards, the gazettes which arrived in the colony announced the death of the Czarovitz. D'Auband then declared to the princeſs his knowledge of her, and offered to abandon every thing in order to conduct her to Ruſſia.

" 'But ſhe, finding herſelf infinitely more happy than when ſhe was within the verge of royalty, refuſed to ſacrifice the tranquillity of her obſcure ſituation, for all that ambition could offer her. She only exacted a promiſe from D'Auband to maintain the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, as well as conduct himſelf towards her as he had hitherto done.

" 'He made the moſt ſolemn declaration that he would obey her commands; and it became his intereſt to be faithful. The beauty, underſtanding, and virtues of the princeſs had made a very deep impreſſion on him, and habitual intercourſe had ſerved to ſtrengthen it. He was amiable and young, and ſhe was not inſenſible to his attentions. They continued, however, to live in their uſual way, but became every day dearer to each other.

" 'The old domeſtic, who paſſed for the father of the princeſs, at length died; and ſhe could no longer, according to the rules of decorum, live with D'Auband as ſhe had hitherto done, under the apparent authority and protection of a parent. In this delicate ſituation, D'Auband unfolded to her the diſpoſitions and ſentiments of his heart; and propoſed to add a new veil to her real condition, by becoming her huſband. She conſented to his propoſition; and this princeſs, who had been deſtined to wear the crown of Ruſſia, and whoſe ſiſter actually wore that of the German empire, became the wife of a lieutenant of infantry. In the firſt year of her marriage ſhe had a daughter, whom ſhe nurſed and educated herſelf, and inſtructed in the French and German languages.

" 'They had lived ten years in this happy ſtate of mediocrity, when D'Auband was attacked by the fiſtula; and his wife, alarmed at the danger which generally accompanies the operation neceſſary for the cure of that diſorder, inſiſted that it ſhould be performed at Paris.

" 'They accordingly ſold their habitation, and embarked on the firſt veſſel that ſailed for France. On their arrival at Paris, D'Auband was attended by the moſt ſkilful ſurgeons; and till his cure was completed, his wife never quitted him for a moment, nor ſuffered any other perſon to perform the tender offices which were neceſſary in his ſituation: ſhe waited upon him throughout his illneſs with the moſt watchful and patient affection. On his recovery, D'Auband, in order to ſecure to her the little fortune which he poſſeſſed, ſolicited

'from

'from the Eaſt India Company an em-
'ployment in the Iſle of Bourbon,
'where he was appointed major.

" 'While he was engaged in ſolicit-
'ing this buſineſs, his wife ſometimes
'went to take the air with her daugh-
'ter, in the gardens of the Thuilleries.
'One day as ſhe was ſitting upon a
'bench, and talking with her daughter
'in German, that ſhe might not be
'underſtood by thoſe who were near
'her, Marſhal de Saxe paſſed by, and
'hearing two ladies ſpeak his own
'tongue, ſtopped to look at them.
'The mother lifting up her eyes and
'recollecting the marſhal, inſtantly
'threw them to the ground; when he,
'ſtill more attracted by her embarraſſ-
'ment, ſuddenly exclaimed, "Is it
'poſſible, Madam!" She did not,
'however, permit him to finiſh the
'ſentence, but riſing from the ſeat,
'begged him to accompany her to a
'more retired part of the garden, where
'ſhe acknowledged herſelf, and, after
'having requeſted his entire ſecrecy,
'invited him to ſee her at her own
'habitation, when ſhe would inform
'him of every thing which concerned
'her.

" 'On the following day Marſhal
'de Saxe paid her a viſit, and heard
'the recital of her adventures, as well
'as the ſhare which the Counteſs of
'Koniſmarck, his mother, had in them.
'She conjured him, at the ſame time,
'not to reveal any thing reſpecting her
'to the king, till a negotiation which
'her huſband was agitating was con-
'cluded, and which would be com-
'pleted in three months. The marſhal
'ſolemnly promiſed to comply with
'her requeſt, and paid his viſits to her
'and her huſband in the moſt ſecret
'manner.

" 'The three months being almoſt
'expired, the marſhal, on calling to
'ſee her, was informed, that ſhe and
'her huſband had quitted Paris two
'days before, and that M. D'Auband
'had been named to a majority in the
'Iſle of Bourbon.

" 'On this information, the marſhal
'went immediately to Verſailles, to
'give an account to the king of every
'thing that related to the princeſs;
'when his Majeſty ſent for the miniſter
'of marine, M. de Machault, and,
'without aſſigning any reaſon, ordered
'him to write to the governor of the
'Iſles of Mauritius and Bourbon, to
'treat M. D'Auband with every poſ-
'ſible mark of diſtinction; which order
'was punctually executed, according
'to the report of Baron Grant, who
'had been a long time in her ſociety;
'and remarks, as an extraordinary cir-
'cumſtance, that he had ſeen that
'princeſs pregnant when ſhe was up-
'wards of fifty, about the year 1745.
'The king alſo wrote to the Queen of
'Hungary, with whom he was then at
'war, to inform her of the fortune
'and ſituation of her aunt. The queen
'accompanied her letter of thanks to
'the king with one to the princeſs, in
'which ſhe invited her to come and
'reſide with her; but on condition
'that ſhe would quit her huſband and
'daughter, for whom the king engaged
'to make a ſuitable proviſion. The
'princeſs did not heſitate a moment to
'refuſe theſe conditions, and remained
'with her huſband till the year 1741,
'when he died.

" 'Being a widow, and without
'children, ſhe returned to Paris, and
'took up her abode at the Hotel de
'Peru. Her deſign was to retire to a
'convent; but the Queen of Hungary
'offered to fix her at Bruſſels, with a
'penſion of twenty thouſand florins;
'but (adds M. Duclos) I am alto-
'gether ignorant whether ſhe went to
'reſide there: but this I know, that
'within theſe ſix years ſhe was at
'Vitry, where ſhe lived in a very re-
'cluſe manner, with no more than
'three ſervants, one of whom was a
'Negro. She was then called Madame
'de Moldack; but I know not who
'M. de Moldack was, and when ſhe
'married him. She is now a widow;
'I ſaw her as ſhe was taking a walk,
'in the year 1768'*." *P.* 305.

XXVIII. *The Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons*, from the Death of Alfred the Great, to the Norman Conqueſt. By Sh. Turner, F.A.S. 8vo. Vols. II. and III †. pp. 801, 16s. *Cadell and Davies.*

* "This laſt account was written in 1771."

† See an account of vol. i. in M. Epitome, vol. iii. p. 423.

CONTENTS.

VOL. II.

INTRODUCTION.—Book III. Chap. I. The political State of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, in the eighth and ninth Centuries.—II. The Sea Kings and Vikingr of the North.—III. The firſt Aggreſſion of the Northmen on the Anglo-Saxons.—IV. The Reign of Ethelwulf, and the Invaſions of the Northmen to the Birth of Alfred in 849.—V. The Birth of Alfred—Northmen Invaſions—Alfred's Travels, and the Depoſition of Ethelwulf.—VI. The Reign of Ethelbald.——VII. The Reign of Ethelbert, and Alfred's Education.—VIII. The Expeditions of Ragnar Lodbrog, and his Death in Northumbria.——IX. The Reign of Ethelred, and the Actions of the Sons of Ragnar Lodbrog in England.—Book IV. Chap. I. The Reign of Alfred, from his Acceſſion to his Retirement.—II. Alfred becomes a Fugitive.—III. His Conduct during his Seclusion.—IV. His Reſtoration.—V. The Actions of Haſtings, and his Invaſions of England.—VI. Alfred's Victories—Haſtings quits the Iſland——Alfred's Death.——Book V. Chap. I. Alfred's intellectual Character.—II. Alfred's moral Character.—III. Alfred's moral Conduct.

VOL. III.

Book VI. Chap. I. The Reign of Edward the Elder.—II. The Reign of Athelſtan.——III. Sketch of the ancient Hiſtory of Bretagne, and Athelſtan's Reception of its Chiefs.—IV. Athelſtan's Connexion with France, Germany, Norway, and Normandy; and a previous View of their State in his Reign.——V. Athelſtan improves Exeter——His Laws——His Perſon——The Death of Edwin.——VI. Reign of Edward the Elder.——VII. Reign of Edred.—VIII. The Life of Dunſtan, to the Acceſſion of Edwy.—IX. Reign of Edwin.—X. Reign of Edgar.—XI. Edward the Martyr, or Edward the Second of the Anglo-Saxon Kings.—XII. Reign of Ethelred the Unready—Norway. XIII. A View of the laſt Scene of Northern Piracy.——XIV. Ethelred the Unready.——XV. Reign of Edmund Ironſide.——XVI. Reign of Canute the Great.—XVII. Reign of Harold the Firſt, ſurnamed Harefoot.—XVIII. Reign of Hardicanute.—XIX. Reign of Edward the Confeſſor.—XX. Reign of Harold the Second, the Son of Godwin, and the laſt of the Anglo-Saxon Kings——Bayeux Tapeſtry.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE publication of the firſt part of this Hiſtory impoſed an obligation on its author to complete the deſign announced in its preface. This deſign was mentioned to conſiſt of a ſecond part, which was to carry on the hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons from the death of Egbert to the Norman Conqueſt, where the civil hiſtory of this people ends, becauſe, by that event, their dynaſty was cloſed. A third part was alſo announced, in which it was propoſed to ſtate the language, laws, literature, religion, and manners, which prevailed among this branch of our ancient anceſtry.

"The preſent publication exhibits the execution of the ſecond part, which had been promiſed. The abundance of materials compelled the author to extend it to two volumes.

"It is now eleven years ſince the idea of this Hiſtory was conceived, and its execution begun. It was firſt ſuggeſted by the ſtriking fact, that, with the exception of one or two ſlight references, the northern literature has never been conſulted by the Engliſh hiſtoriographers. The criticiſm of Dr. Blair impreſſed upon the attention of the preſent author the death-ſong of Ragnar Lodbrog. The genius of this heroic poem could not fail to intereſt, and its ſubject, being his depredations on the Britiſh iſlands, and his death in Northumbria, excited a ſtrong curioſity to know ſomething of his hiſtory. On referring to our eſteemed hiſtorians, the author found that they had taken no notice of this important and ſtriking character. The curious ſubject of the northern piracy had been as little ſtudied. The author was therefore led

led to deſire an acquaintance with the literature of the North, becauſe without that, he perceived that the hiſtory of his own countrymen could be but imperfectly apprehended.

"The notes of Stephanius, on Saxo Grammaticus, increaſed his wiſh to know more of the hiſtory and remains of the nations on the Baltic. On comparing their documents with our own, he was ſtruck with the reſulting fact, that the great Daniſh invaſion, by which Alfred and his brother were ſo afflicted, was not a caſual depredation, but a deliberate attack to revenge the death of the celebrated Ragnar Lodbrog. This circumſtance, which gave ſyſtem and meaning to what appeared before to be incoherent and unconnected, occaſioned further reſearches; and it at laſt became apparent, that the inattention of our writers to the northern documents, had filled their hiſtories with obſcurity and miſtake. The more he inveſtigated the ſubject, the more important it ſeemed that this deficiency ſhould be ſupplied. The connexion between our hiſtory and that of the northern nations was ſo intimate and inceſſant, that it appeared impoſſible to ſtudy the Engliſh annals from Egbert to William the Conqueror with any preciſion or intelligence, unleſs the northern literature was conſulted and applied.

"To combine the hiſtory of the Baltic with our own, whenever they had been in circumſtance connected, was the purpoſe for which this work was originally undertaken. In purſuing this object, it was perceived that the Anglo-Saxon hiſtory, during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, had been very ſuperficially narrated, becauſe it had been unjuſtly undervalued. It became therefore an additional feature of the preſent undertaking, to make a careful reſearch into the authentic documents of our early hiſtory, to ſupply the facts which had been omitted, and to correct the inadvertencies which had hitherto prevailed." *P.* v.

"The æra of the Anglo-Saxons has been claſſed by ſome among the legendary periods of fabulous hiſtory; but in anſwer to this erroneous idea, it may be aſſerted, that from Egbert to the Conqueſt, there is a clear ſtream of unqueſtionable hiſtory. Many contemporary annals, records, lives, and other documents, exiſt on every generation, beſides numerous writers who followed cloſe upon the periods which they deſcribe. The monkiſh cuſtom of compoſing in their cloiſters hiſtorical chronicles, has conveyed to us ſo many authentic documents, that thoſe only, whoſe ſtudies have led to their examination, can conceive juſtly of their number and importance. In ſome few circumſtances a little chaſm and a momentary obſcurity may be noticed; but theſe defects are to be found in the moſt recent hiſtories. On the whole it may be ſaid, that the Anglo-Saxon hiſtory may fail to pleaſe from the inadequate abilities of the writer who narrates it: but his ſubject muſt not be confounded with his compoſition. The Anglo-Saxons were a people whom philoſophy may contemplete with inſtruction and pleaſure, whatever may be the fate of the preſent effort to pourtray them." *P.* xiii.

EXTRACTS.

THE SEA KINGS AND VIKINGR OF THE NORTH.

"WHEN we review theſe kings and ſub-kings of the North, we behold only a part of its political ſituation. A phenomenon of the moſt diſaſtrous nature, at the ſame time appeared in the Baltic, which has no parallel in the hiſtory of man.

"This was the prevalence of ſovereigns who poſſeſſed neither country nor ſubjects, and yet filled every region adjacent with blood and miſery. The ſea kings of the North were a race of beings whom Europe beheld with horror. Without a yard of territorial property, without any towns, or viſible nation, with no wealth but their ſhips, no force but their crews, and no hope but from their ſwords, the ſea kings ſwarmed upon the boiſterous ocean, viſited like the fiends of vengeance every diſtrict they could approach, and maintained a fearful empire on that element, whoſe impartial terrors ſeem to mock the attempt of converting it into kingdoms. Never to ſleep under a ſmoky roof, nor to indulge in the cheerful cup over a hearth, were the boaſts of theſe watery ſovereigns, who not only flouriſhed in the plunder of the ſea and its ſhores, but who ſometimes amaſſed ſo much booty, and enliſted

liſted ſo many followers, as to be able to aſſault provinces for permanent conqueſt. Thus Haki and Hagbard were ſea kings; their reputation induced many bands of rovers to join their fortunes. They attacked the King of Upſal, whom Haki defeated and ſucceeded. Some years afterwards, the ſons of Yngvi, who had become ſea kings, and lived wholly in their war ſhips, roamed the ocean in ſearch of adventures. They encountered the King of Haley-ia, and hanged him. They alſo aſſaulted Haki, and overpowered him. Solvi was a ſea king, and infeſted the eaſtern regions of the Baltic with his depredations. He ſuddenly landed in Sweden in the night, ſurrounded the houſe where the King of Upſal was ſleeping, and applying firebrands, reduced all who were in it to aſhes. Such was the generous warfare of theſe royal pirates.

"It was a law of cuſtom in the North, that one of the male children ſhould be ſelected to remain at home to inherit the government. The reſt were exiled to the ocean, to wield their ſceptres amid the turbulent waters. The conſent of the northern ſocieties entitled all men of royal deſcent, who aſſumed piracy as a profeſſion, to enjoy the name of kings, though they poſſeſſed no territory. Hence the ſea kings were the kinſmen of the land ſovereigns; while the eldeſt ſon aſcended the paternal throne, the reſt of the family haſtened like petty Neptunes to eſtabliſh their kingdoms in the waves; and if any of the fylki-kongr, or thiod-kongr were expelled their inheritance by others, they alſo ſought a continuance of their dignity upon the ocean. When the younger branches of a reigning dynaſty were about to become ſea kings, the ſhips and their requiſite equipments were always furniſhed as a patrimonial right.

"When we recollect the numerous potentates of Scandinavia, and their general fecundity, we may expect that the ocean ſwarmed with ſea kings. Such was their number, that one Daniſh ſovereign is mentioned to have deſtroyed ſeventy of the honourable but direful race. Their rank and ſucceſſes always ſecured to them abundant forces, and the miſchief they perpetrated muſt have been immenſe. Theſe ſea kings were alſo called Her-kongr.

"The ſea kings had the name of honour, but they were only a portion of thoſe pirates or vikingr, who in the ninth century were covering the ocean. Not only the children of the chiefs, but every man of importance, equipped ſhips, and roamed the ſeas to acquire property by force. At the age of twelve the ſons of the great were in action under military tutors. Piracy was not only the moſt honourable occupation, and the beſt harveſt of wealth, it was not only conſecrated to public emulation by the illuſtrious who purſued it, but no one was eſteemed noble, no one was reſpected, who did not return in the winter to his home with ſhips laden with booty. The ſpoil conſiſted of every neceſſary of life, clothes, domeſtic utenſils, cattle, which they killed and prepared on the ſhores they ravaged, ſlaves, and other property. It is not ſurpriſing, that, while this ſpirit prevailed, every country abounded in deſerts.

"So reputable was the purſuit, that parents were even anxious to compel their children into the dangerous and malevolent occupation. By an extraordinary enthuſiaſm for it, they would not ſuffer their children to inherit the wealth which they had gained by it. It was their practice to command their gold, ſilver, and other property to be buried with them, that their offſpring might be driven by neceſſity to engage in the conflicts and to participate the glory of maritime piracy. Inherited property was deſpiſed. That affluence only was eſteemed which danger had endeared. It was therefore well ſaid of the Northmen by one of their contemporaries, that they ſought their food by their ſails, and inhabited the ſea.

"In our happy time monarchs acquire celebrity by the literary talents of their ſubjects; by patronizing the arts; by encouraging the diffuſion of the ſciences, and by favouring agriculture and commerce. The nobleſt fame of the ſovereign ariſes now from the improved intellect and general proſperity of his people. In the diſaſtrous æra of the Northmen, piracy was the only glory and the only purſuit which kings of energy eſteemed. It was the general amuſement of their ſummer months: hence almoſt every king commemorated by Snorre is diſplayed as aſſaulting other provinces, or as ſuffering invaſions in his own. With ſtrange

 infatuation,

infatuation, the population of the day welcomed the ſucceſsful vikingr with the loudeſt acclamations; although, from the prevalence of the practice, miſery the moſt unſparing became the general lot. The victors of one day were the victims in the next; and he who was conſigning without pity the women and children of other families to the grave or to famine, muſt have often found on his return but the aſhes of his paternal habitation, and the corpſes of thoſe he loved.

"The name by which the pirates were at firſt diſtinguiſhed was Viking, which perhaps originally meant kings of the bays. It was in bays that they ambuſhed, to dart upon the paſſing voyager. The receſſes of the ſhores afforded them a ſtation of ſafety as to the perils of ocean, and of advantage as to their purſuit. Our bolder navigation, which ſelects in preference the middle of the ocean, if ſuch a courſe be the ſhorteſt, was then unuſual. The ancient merchants coaſted wherever they could, and therefore naturally frequented bays in the progreſs of their voyage. In hopes of prey, the bays were alſo full of pirates, ever ready to dart upon their object.

"Theſe fierce bands of robbers appear to have been kept in amity with each other by ſtudied equality. It was a law, that the drinking-veſſel ſhould paſs round the whole crew, as they ſat with undiſtinguiſhed regularity. Their method of fighting was the offſpring of their fearleſs courage; they laſhed their ſhips together, and from the prows ruſhed to mutual battle.

"The ferocity and uſeleſs cruelty of this race of beings almoſt tranſcend belief. The piracy of the vikingr, who were alſo called hernadi, was an exhibition of every ſpecies of barbarity. Beſides the moſt ſavage food, to tear the harmleſs infant from the mother's breaſt, and to toſs it on their lances from one ruffian to another, is ſtated in ſeveral books to have been the cuſtom of many of theſe pirates, from which, though at a late period, their civilizing chiefs at laſt alienated them. It was a conſiſtency of character in ſuch men to abominate tears and mourning ſo much, that they would never weep for their deceaſed relations.

"One branch of the vikingr is ſaid to have cultivated paroxyſms of brutal inſanity, and they who experienced them were revered. Theſe were the Berſerkir, whom many authors deſcribe. Theſe men, when a conflict impended, or a great undertaking was to be commenced, abandoned all rationality upon ſyſtem; they ſtudied to reſemble wolves or maddening dogs; they bit their ſhields; they howled like tremendous beaſts; they threw off covering; they excited themſelves to a ſtrength which has been compared to that of bears, and then ruſhed to every crime and horror which the moſt frantic enthuſiaſm could perpetrate. This fury was an artifice of battle like the Indian warwhoop. Its object was to intimidate the enemy. It is atteſted that the unnatural excitation was, as might be expected, always followed by a complete debility. It was originally practiſed by Odin. They who uſed it often joined in companies. The furor Berſerkius, as mind and morals improved, was at length felt to be horrible. It changed from a diſtinction to a reproach, and was prohibited by penal laws. The name at laſt became execrable.

"When we conſider the calamities which the courſe of nature every where mixes with the happineſs of man, we ſhould from theory expect a general union of ſentiment and wiſdom to mitigate the evils which none can avoid. Experience, however, ſhows our ſpecies to have been engaged at all times, with activity the moſt fanatical, in exaſperating every natural affliction, by the addition of thoſe which human agency can create. Hiſtory inceſſantly diſplays mankind ſeparating themſelves into hoſtile nations, and wielding every weapon of death to maſſacre each other, without the provocation of any perſonal injury. If civilization, ſcience, and chriſtianity, have not allayed the ſpirit of political ambition, nor ſubdued the love of warlike glory, we cannot be ſurpriſed that the untaught Northmen delighted in the depredations to which they were educated and by which they ſubſiſted. Pity and benevolence are the children of our diſciplined reaſon and augmented felicity. They are little known to our ſpecies in thoſe ages, when general miſery licenſes and produces the moſt tyrannical ſelfiſhneſs. Hence the berſerkir, the vikingr or the ſea king appear even to have been gratified by the ſight of human wretchedneſs. Familiar

miliar with miſery from their infancy, taught to value peaceful ſociety but as a rich harveſt eaſier to be pillaged, knowing no glory but from the deſtruction of their fellow-creatures, all their habits, all their feelings, all their reaſonings were ferocious; they ſailed from country to country to deſolate its agriculture, and not merely to plunder, but to murder or enſlave its inhabitants. Thus they landed in Gothia. The natives endeavoured to eſcape; the invaders purſued with the relentleſs flame and the inſatiable ſword. Thus, in Sweden, part of the inhabitants they maſſacre, and part they make captive; but the fields were ravaged far and wide with fire. The ſame miſeries proclaimed their triumphs in Wendila. The flame and ſword were unſparing aſſailants, and villages were converted into uninhabited deſerts. Thus at Paris, they impaled one hundred and eleven of their captives, crucified many others on houſes and trees, and ſlew numbers in the villages and fields. In war they ſeem to have reckoned cruelty an ornament of their triumph, for the ſea king and the vikingr even hung the chiefs of their own order on their defeat. *Vol.* ii. *p.* 38.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

"THERE is one important relic of theſe times which has ſurvived to us, and which is peculiarly intereſting, becauſe it illuſtrates and confirms the hiſtory of this period. The celebrated tapeſtry of Bayeux yet remains to amuſe the traveller, to inſtruct the antiquary, and to guide the hiſtorian.

"In the cathedral church of Bayeux in Normandy, this ancient monument has been preſerved: 'The ground of 'this piece of work is a white linen 'cloth or canvaſs, one foot eleven 'inches in depth, and two hundred 'and twelve feet in length. The fi'gures of men, horſes, &c. are in their 'proper colours, worked in the man'ner of ſamplers in worſted, and of a 'ſtyle not unlike what we ſee upon 'China and Japan ware; thoſe of the 'men more particularly being without 'the leaſt ſymmetry or proportion *.' It is in one piece; it is annually hung up and expoſed to view in the nave of the church from the eve of Midſummer-day, and continues there for eight days: at all other times it is carefully locked up.

"This tapeſtry is called, by the tradition of the country, 'La toilette du 'Duc Guillaume.' The ſame popular account aſcribes it to his Queen Matilda and her workwomen. It has been engraved, and may be ſeen among the plates of the Academie des Inſcriptions, and in Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities.

"It repreſents the tranſactions between Harold and William. The firſt figures are, a king with a ſceptre ſitting upon his throne; his right hand is pointed towards two men, as if giving them orders. Above is an inſcription of two words, 'Edward. Rex.' This has been fairly thought to pourtray Edward directing Harold to go to Normandy. It therefore illuſtrates the Norman account, that Harold was ſent by Edward to William.

"The next figures are, five men on horſeback preceded by a cavalier with a bird in his left hand, and with five dogs running before him. The inſcription to this is, 'Ubi Harold dux An'glorum et ſui milites equitant ad 'Boſham.' The dogs and the bird mark the cavalier to be a nobleman, and of courſe to be Harold, who is proceeding with his train to Boſham.

"A church follows, before which are two men with bending knees. Above is the word 'Eccleſia.' After this is an apartment where men are drinking, one from a horn, another from a goblet.

"Two men are deſcending from this place of refreſhment, one of them with an oar. A perſon with an oar is ſtanding next. Another holds a dog

* "Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities, p. 79. M. Lancelot has written two memoirs on this tapeſtry, in the Memoires de l'Academie des Inſcriptions, t. ix. p. 535—561; and t. xii. p. 369—469. M. Lancelot's deſcription is thus: 'Ce'ſt un piece de toile de lin de dix neuf pouces de haut, ſur deux cens 'dix pieds onze pouces de long, ſur la quelle on a tracé des figures avec de la 'laine couchée et croiſée à peu pres comme on hache une premiere penſée au 'crayon,' p. 370."

in his arm, looking towards a ſhip, cloſe to which is Harold, with a dog under his arm, and a bird in his left hand. The inſcription is, 'Hic Harold 'mare navigavit.' It of courſe repreſents Harold embarking at Boſham in Suſſex.

"Two ſhips follow in full ſail. The remark of Lancelot is juſt, that in their equipments they are not at all like fiſhing-veſſels. The words are, 'Et 'velis vento plenis venit in terra Wi-'donis Comitis.'

"The next figures repreſent Harold becoming the priſoner of Guy, the Count of Ponthiu, who carries him to Belre, and detains him. The inſcriptions will explain the figures which follow: 'Here Harold and Guy con-'verſe; here the meſſengers of William 'came to Guy; here a meſſenger comes 'to William; here Guy conducted 'Harold to William, Duke of the Nor-'mans; here William proceeds with 'Harold to his palace.'

"This part of the tapeſtry pourtrays the hiſtory as given in the chroniclers. When Harold was detained by Guy, on whoſe coaſts the winds impelled him, he ſent information to William, whoſe menaces and gifts produced his releaſe.

"That William conducted Harold to Rouen, the chief city of his dominions, is the aſſertion of a contemporary chronicler. The tapeſtry ſays, to his palace, and exhibits a kind of hall, where a chief upon his throne, reſting one hand upon his ſword, is attending to a perſon in the attitude of ſpeaking, behind whom are ſome armed men. It is moſt likely Harold addreſſing William on the ſubject of his excurſion; but there is no inſcription on this part of the tapeſtry.

"The next figures repreſent William's warfare with Conan, a count of Bretagne, in which Harold aſſiſted. The inſcriptions are, 'Here Duke Wil-'liam and his army came to Mount 'St. Michael, and paſſed the river 'Coſno; here Harold Duke drew them 'from the ſand; and they came to 'Dol, and Conan fled. Here the ſol-'diers of Duke William fought againſt 'the Dinantes, and Conan extended 'the keys.'

"All theſe circumſtances are very expreſſively told by appropriate figures, which give a curious delineation of the military equipments and manners of the period.

"The events which follow are peculiarly intereſting to us. William, in complete armour, extends one hand to Harold's right temple; his other is upon Harold's right arm and breaſt. Harold is a little inclining towards him, and ſupports a lance with a banner in his left hand. The words above are, 'Here William gave arms to 'Harold.' A Norman hiſtorian mentions, that William rewarded the exertions of Harold with ſplendid arms, horſes, and other inſignia.

"After three horſemen in armour, with the letters, 'Here William comes 'to Bagias' (Bayeux). William appears without armour on his throne with a ſword, his left hand extended. Near this are two repoſitories of relics. Harold is between them, with a hand on each. Officers are at both ends. The inſcription is, 'Here Harold ſwears 'to Duke William.'

"The hiſtorians ſtate, that Harold ſwore to promote William's acceſſion to the throne of England on Edmund's demiſe, to marry his daughter, and to put Dover into his power. Some other authorities mention that William, after Harold had ſworn, uncovered the repoſitories, and ſhowed him on what relics he had pledged himſelf; and Harold ſaw with alarm their number and importance. If this be true, theſe two great warriors were, at leaſt in their religion, men of petty minds, or they would not have believed that the obligation of an oath was governed by the rules of arithmetical progreſſion.

"The tapeſtry repreſents a ſhip under ſail, expreſſive of Harold's return, and afterwards of Harold making his report to Edward. The king's ſickneſs and funeral follow.

"The next figures ſhow Harold's coronation. One man offers him the crown; another a battle-axe. Beyond this Harold appears on his throne, with the globe and croſs in his left hand, and a ſceptre in his right. On his right two men are preſenting to him a ſword; and Stigant the archbiſhop is ſtanding on his left.

"From the above ſketch of this part of the tapeſtry, it is obvious that it confirms the main circumſtances of the Norman account. The evidence

in favour of William, has the merit of reſting upon the moſt ancient authors. Ingulf was the Duke's ſecretary, and William of Poitou lived at the time of the Conqueſt. Ordericus Vitalis, Willelmus Gemmeticenſis, and the author of the Roman de Rou, were within half a century afterwards. The tapeſtry, if tradition be right, has the force of a contemporary document; but as it is a Norman compoſition, it is not completely unſuſpicious, as to the main points of conteſt. On the whole, whether Edward ſent Harold to William, and made the Norman his heir, or whether Harold went on other buſineſs, and was appointed by Edward to ſucceed *, are queſtions which no modern can decide, becauſe the competitors themſelves, who beſt knew the facts, ſeem to have given to their adherents very oppoſite ſtatements.

"The probabilities of the caſe are ſo equally balanced, that to argue them would be to make a vain parade of uſeleſs ingenuity. The edifices of conjecture are eaſily raiſed, but if facts are wanting in their compoſition, the moſt elaborate ſtructure, like the fantaſtic pagoda, is but a glittering toy, which, though ignorance may admire, the judicious will diſregard." *Vol.* iii. *p.* 343.

XXIX. *Mrs. Piozzi's Retroſpection.* (Continued from p. 89.)

POPE SEXTUS V.

"THE greateſt name perhaps of *that* profeſſion (the prieſthood) which in 1586 adorned the Papal chair, had been the very man named as inquiſitor over that jealous ſtate (Venice), tenacious ever of its independence: but Padre Montalto, afterwards Sextus V. knew the world too well; and *Retroſpection* ſees him flying from their territories with precipitation, as though he had put St. Mark's wings to his feet; for having made a vow (ſays he laughing) to become Pope at Rome, 'it did not ſuit me, you ſee, good 'friends, to ſtay and be hanged at Ve-'nice.' The advancement of this ſingular genius to the ſovereignty was marked with many peculiarities; and the apparent deſignation of him by Providence to thoſe high dignities he had ſo deſired, and which he became ſo well, is yet ſcarcely forgotten among us, though two ſo buſy centuries have elapſed ſince he wore them. It was his delight to impreſs that deſignation on men's minds. 'Whenever I played 'at back-gammon,' ſaid he, '*ſix cinq* 'was always ſure to win the game.' He was ſon to Peretti, a turned-off footman of the Farneſe houſe, who married one of the maids, and lived at foot of Monte Alto, where that extraordinary ſon was born to them on the day Charles V. was crowned emperor. 'We ſet out together,' ſaid Sextus V. often; 'but fortune ſet me to keep 'pigs, when I wanted to be driving 'more rational, though not leſs obſti-'nate animals.' The truth was, Tarli, the famous preacher, going to a wedding in that neighbourhood one day, ſaw this lad keep on crying while every one elſe ſeemed happy. 'What doſt 'cry for ſo, child?' ſays Tarli, '*tell* 'me.'—'I cry,' replies little Peretti, 'becauſe God gave me a heart to be a '*great man*, and I am but a poor boy.' —'Wilt thou ſtudy and be good, and 'learn to be a great man?' ſays the preacher.—'Yes *that* I will, and keep 'pigs no more, but turn friar.'—'Friars are always poor, my child,' anſwered Tarli; 'thoſe who deſpiſe 'poverty muſt not be friars.'—'Well! 'I'll go *through* poverty then,' replies the lad, 'as you go *through* purgatory '—but I'll come out *a great man*.'—'And ſo thou wilt, I am ſure,' exclaims the eccleſiaſtic, turning to his companion Selleri, who laughed, but ſaid, 'Show us the road to ſuch a town, 'child, and don't cry any more.' The boy ran before them without ſhoes, nor could threats or perſuaſion drive him back from their convent, where they clothed and taught him; till ſuch were his acquirements, and ſuch his proficiency, that the ſuperiors counted him a prodigy of early ſcience, and his

* "It is remarkable that the Roman de Rou, a Norman compoſition, acknowledges that Edward, at the ſolicitations of his barons, appointed Harold his heir. See it in Lancelot, p. 416. Perhaps Edward's weak and vacillating mind firſt favoured the one and then the other, according as the laſt and moſt urgent ſolicitations prevailed."

protector

protector Tarli, on his death-bed, preſſed his hand, ſaying, 'I grieve, dear 'Fælix, I can live no longer to witneſs 'your felicity and fame. You will be '*Pope*, I'm ſure you will.'—'And 'from that day,' ſays Sextus, '*I re-'ſolved on't.*' When ſettled in the ſeat he was born for, he relaxed not from ſtudy, nor ſtained his character with vice or folly; but in five years contributed, ſays Zimmerman, more to the embelliſhment of modern Rome than Auguſtus Cæſar did to ancient Rome in forty. The immenſe hoſpital, the four fine obeliſks, the water-work, where he employed four thouſand workmen, the improvements in the library, the ſtatues of St. Peter and St. Paul, placed upon Antonine's and Trajan's pillar, evince his munificent ſpirit. The diſtribution of his time alone can account for the vaſt works that he performed. Five hours he allotted then, to literature, ſeven to the cares of ſtate, two to his private devotions, four to convivial recreation and ſociety—the reſt to ſleep. When ſome of his counſellors grieved to ſee the Bible tranſlated into Italian—'Oh, it will ſave thoſe *noble ſouls*,' ſaid he, 'who take no pains to learn Latin 'like the heretics.' Some years before, in fact, when Calvin died, they were afraid of ſending Montalto legate to Geneva, leſt he ſhould ſet up an independent ſect. But though, beſides all his public works, he daily maintained three hundred poor out of his privy purſe, at his demiſe the public coffers were left fuller than they had been by any Chriſtian ſovereign: 'And this,' ſays he, 'might any man do, who ſet 'his face againſt vice, the great de-'vourer of money, time, and fame.' His only ſiſter, Camilla, was called into notice, her children were brought forward on every occaſion, and nothing pleaſed him more than attentions paid to *them*. Yet although Philip II. ſent jewels of enormous value to his niece when ſhe eſpouſed the young Colonna, nothing could cure his hatred of the Spaniards; and when bigotted Olivarez, their ambaſſador, expreſſed his affliction that his Holineſs had permitted a tranſlation of Holy Writ; the Pope ſitting profoundly ſilent, Olivarez obſerved it, and aſked, 'what em-'ployed his mind ſo, and kept it from 'attending?'—'I was juſt thinking, 'Sir,' replied Sextus, 'which of theſe 'windows your Excellency might be 'thrown out of, that ſo with the feweſt 'bones broken, you might learn to 'addreſs *Rome's maſter and your own* 'with more reſpect.'—'Theſe Spani-'ards,' ſaid he afterwards, 'will poi-'ſon me, I know they will.' And ſo he thought they did at laſt: but, like Flavius Veſpaſian, his model in many things, he laboured for Rome's welfare to the very limits of temporal exiſtence; and then calling Caſtagna, his old friend, cloſe to him, 'After '*pears* *,' ſays he, 'come *cheſnuts*, 'you know; and do not, dear Mon-'ſignore, keep fretting ſo about theſe 'heretics when you ſucceed me, as I 'am confident you will, but remember '*'tis* the converſion, not the death of 'ſinners which God requires.' Caſtagna did ſucceed Peretti, but lived not to obey him. The Sfonderati Pope, Gregory the Fourteenth, cut from his dying mother, a noble Cremoneſe, by the Cæſarian operation, ſurvived them not a year. Innocent IX. reigned but ſeven weeks; and Clement the Eighth's pontificate was left to cloſe the century with a magnificent jubilee cauſed by the converſion, and adorned by the abſolution of Henry IV." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 136.

HENRY THE FOURTH OF FRANCE—MARGUERITE DE VALOIS.

"1589, Henri IV. de Navarre aſcended the Gallic throne. His mother, Jeanne d'Albret, was a Calviniſt, and diligently imbued the prince with her own notions, but Gaultier, his firſt preceptor, being of the Romiſh perſuaſion, their young man poſſibly grew up without a ſtrong conviction on either ſide; perhaps, indeed, his real bias was to Popery, from which the lady held him *while ſhe could*.

"Henry was never able ſtrongly to reſiſt female influence, and Jeanne d'Albret had a predominating ſpirit, endued beſide with more than Spartan fortitude. The Popes had given away all her hereditary realms to Spain, and ſhe indignant helped the Huguenots with her pen, purſe, and ſword. This hardy dame had wedded Antoine Duc de Vendôme, lineal deſcendant of

* "*Peretti* means little pears in Italian, and *Caſtagni* means cheſnuts."

Robert

Robert de Clermont, fifth ſon of great St. Louis, and firſt Lord de Bourbon; and when ſhe was about to bring her famous ſon into the world, her father, Albert II. king of Navarre (who never left the room) inſiſted on her ſinging ſome ſtanzas of a Bernoiſe ballad between the paroxyſms of parturition. This family had been cloſely purſued and carefully watched by Tuſcan Catherine and her cruel Guiſes, eſpecially when Charles IX. died without iſſue; yet after all, Henry the Third, leaving no heirs by beautiful but neglected Louiſe de Vaudemont, that lady caught his ſpirit of devotion, and turned nun; while the ambitious Florentine, forced to endure the ſight of the young Bourbon ſet on the throne of France, recurred to all her artifices, and ſucceeded in making him divide it with *her daughter* Marguerite de Valois, hoping no doubt that when four of her children had ſucceſſively reigned in Paris, the ſucceſſion muſt be fixed in her own progeny for ever. In vain! Fair Margaret's gallantries were ſo *early* notorious, her huſband was obliged to ſhut her up; and though, having obtained a divorce from her, he married a couſin of the ſame Medicean houſe, old Catherine broke her heart. She had adorned France with many beautiful buildings, and enriched it with valuable MSS. from Italy; but was juſtly deteſted by a people whoſe blood ſhe ſpared not. Mary, though of the ſame family, was no literary character: when the Swiſs envoys came to compliment her, ſhe, who underſtood them not, aſked Melſon what they ſaid? The courtier boldly replied:—'Madam, they ſay your Ma'jeſty is more lovely and more excel'lent than any princeſs ever ſeen on 'earth.' A perſon preſent *ſmiled*:—'Well!' ſays the Queen, 'Melſon 'tells what they *ought* to have ſaid *.' After her marriage with the King, Margaret was no more forbid the court, which ſhe filled with her intrigues, her verſes, her talents, her amours, and laſtly, like her brothers, with her *penances*. Brantôme celebrates her wit and elegance, and her memoirs are deeply intereſting. The Queen of Navarre's tales, however, were compoſed for Henri the Fourth's grandmother, ſiſter to Francis the Firſt. The book was named *Les Marguerites de la Marguerite des Princeſſes, très illuſtre Reine de Navarre*. Marguerite means a pearl, and likewiſe a daiſy. I ſuppoſe the compiler, who at firſt called it *Heptameron*, meant that his readers ſhould conſider theſe as picked pearls or flowers—choice tales. It was this lady's daughter, Jeanne d'Albret, who gave to the admiring world one of its gayeſt, braveſt, greateſt chieftans, the gallant Henri IV. who loved his ſubjects, protected their intereſts, extended their commerce, and confirmed their happineſs. 'Twas after the peace his change of religion procured for France, that her artificers learned to work in glaſs, a manufacture till then confined to Venice, but Lyons in this reign began to flouriſh, and tapeſtry-work gave hope of that perfection we have witneſſed ſince in the fine Gobelin's loom. Silk too was cultivated in Provence, and the kind king expreſſed his friendly wiſh that every peaſant from Picardy to Perpignan ſhould have a pot and fowl ready to boil in it, each Sunday through the year. His good intentions were well ſeconded by wife and faithful Sully, of whoſe ſervices Henry appeared moſt ſenſible: for when his rival miſtreſſes tormented him with their jealouſies and jars, his anſwer was—a dozen pretty girls were of not half the value in his eyes as that one honeſt man. How rightly he had judged, the great event declares; for Sully, though himſelf a Lutheran, urged his maſter to accept the terms, and take the kingdom and Catholiciſm together. 'Change then yourſelf,' replied the ſovereign. 'That could do '*only* miſchief,' ſaid the miniſter. 'I '*may* be a Proteſtant, and no harm 'done. Your Majeſty *muſt abſolutely* 'profeſs the Romiſh tenets.' The ſweetneſs and ſocial temper of this prince made him after that event little leſs than adored at home, while his heroic courage in the field, by proving him reſpectable for well-tried valour, filled even ſelfiſh Spain with admiration, rendered him a powerful media-

* "Mary de Medici loved gallantries well enough; and ſo encouraged Ottavio Rinuccini, called by ſome authors inventor of Italian operas, that he followed her to France and loſt his wits for love. Recovering, he hid his ſhame and diſappointment in a monaſtery."

tor

tor for Holland, and helped to heal every breach between the then preſent Pope and the Venetians." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 147.

SCOTTISH WORDS OF FRENCH DERIVATION.

"A SCOTCH ſhilling then (temp. Jac. II.) Buchanan ſays, was equal to an Engliſh ſixpence, the halfpenny was firſt coined in the next reign and called a *bawbie*, becauſe ſtamped with the image of James III. then a *babie*, perhaps, or poſſibly from a corruption of *baſpiece*, low money, French. It is obſervable that many French words are retained among this people, who have always maintained a cloſe, not to ſay a kind correſpondence with France, ever ſince Charlemagne made an alliance with their king Achaius, and took young Mailros for his tutor, exchanging chivalry for literature, if it be true that Mailros inſtituted, on his return from the continent, that ancient military Order of the Thiſtle, and added the well-known motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſit*. The words marrow for huſband, from *mari*; bonie from *bonne*, and a thouſand more beſpeak French derivations. Cards are mentioned as the diverſion of the Scottiſh court in 1501, before ours had an idea of them: they were called *quartes*, *four-ſided things*, in French pronunciation *cartes*. Charles VI. was the firſt perſon we read of in Europe, who made his amuſement conſiſt in arranging and diſpoſing the four ſuits, originally deviſed to repreſent the four claſſes or deſcriptions of men: *Hommes de chœur*, viz. quoir-men, *choir*-men, clergy; *carreaux* or coin, for the monied people, merchants; *piques*, for the ſoldiery; and *trefle* or *trefoil*, denoting the agriculiſts. Theſe are *green* yet in ſome packs of cards I have examined on the continent; and as to the ſuit of diamonds, *carreaux*, they have in Italy now when playing tarocco the repreſentation of a coin upon them. The king of hearts had a choriſter's gown on his back, A. D. 1783, at Seville and Barcelona, but *l'as de picq*, as a good ſoldier, *conquers in every game*. *The nine of diamonds* has a reference to *nine luckleſs merchants*, combined for ſome diſcovering enterpriſe about the time when all eyes were turning weſtward; 'tis called the *curſe of Scotland* ſtill, from their failure, as I have read and heard *." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 160.

TOURNAMENTS---MORRIS DANCING---VILLIERS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, &c.

"THE laſt tournament held in our country, for Elizabeth's amuſement on Blackheath, was of ill ending. A dwarf appeared tendering the Queen a paper, ſignifying how ſome knights from a far country, devoted to their dames, had vowed to maintain the honour of *their* beauties againſt whoever ſhould affirm his fair one more excelling. 'My bold 'Squire,' replied her Majeſty, 'you give ſhort notice, yet 'ſhall your challenge be anſwered.' At the trumpet's ſound, therefore, out ſtarted champions on both ſides richly accoutred, and M. Cornwallis was terribly hurt by Sir John Perrot, natural ſon to Henry VIII. The Queen felt greatly diſtreſſed, and a Mahometan envoy preſent, wiſely exclaimed: 'If theſe combatants be in earneſt, this

* "It is a well-known vulgarity in England to ſay, Come, Sir, will you have a ſtroke at the old hiſtory of the four kings? meaning, Will you play a game at cards? Yet has this phraſe a deep and rational meaning.

Theſe four kings repreſented the four great monarchies,

	Jews,	Greeks,	Romans,	Franks,
under	David,	Alexander,	Cæſar,	Charlemagne.
The lead the four ſuits	Hearts,	Spades,	Clubs,	Diamonds.
The queens are,	Eſther,	Argine ‡,	Pallas,	Judith.

"*Knaves* are *valets*. Servetus Burn tells us, that in Saxon, knafa or knapha, ſignifies a ſervant; the thatcher calls ſome inſtrument a *knave* to this day.

"The Spaniards not underſtanding the trefle, called that ſuit *baſtos*; accordingly we find the ace of clubs at ombre and quadrille called *baſto*, we tranſlating thence ſay *clubs*; and the thing we call a *ſpade* is evidently a pike's head; but we do not mean a gardener's *ſpade*, we mean a ſword, from the Spaniſh *eſpada*."

‡ "Means Regina par excellence, anagram."

'is

'is too little; but if they be in jeſt, 'believe me, 'tis too much!' A meſſenger arriving to tell how Henry II. of France had received his death's wound in a ſimilar conteſt ten days before; the entertainment was broken up, and tournaments put to a final and fatal end, both in our own country and our neighbour's. Theſe romantic and dangerous amuſements had their exit haſtened ſtill more, by the taſte people took up in tranſlating the old Greek tragedies, and correcting our ſtage by model of the old Greek drama. In *this* again our ſovereign bore her part, and rendered the Hercules Œtæus into Engliſh. I ſuppoſe Shakeſpear was a better courtier than to ridicule what had attracted her immediate notice, elſe ſhould I be tempted ſtrongly to believe, that the nonſenſe he puts into Bottom the weaver's mouth about *Ercles' vein*, a *tyrant's* vein, and a part to *tear a cat in*, had reference to Hercules, in the Queen's favourite play, throwing the beaſts about from the top of Mount Œta. Her Majeſty was not the only woman employed in Greek literature; and verſifications of old poets by female hands, were then coming out every day. Puttenham ſays, 'We would 'not have girls be too preciſe poets, 'leſt with ſuch ſhrewd wit, as *rhyme* '*requireth*, they become hateful to huſ-'bands who love not fantaſtic wives.' Harvey had ſaid in his character of a maid of honour,

'Saltet item, pingatque eadem, doctumque poema
'Pangat; nec muſas neſciat illa meas.'

But the fear of dying maids and *ſingle wymmen*, as Puttenham threatens, ſeems to have taken immediate effect; and ladies were ſo well warned by *him*, and by Edward Hake afterwards, in his *Touchſtone of Time Preſent*, that inſtead of being ſuch ſcholars, that Roger Aſcham reproached the univerſity with the court laſſes' ſuperior erudition, they ran into a contrary extreme, and by the time the Stuart race was ended, a family receipt book contained all the literature of an Engliſh country huſwife, however high her rank, while Swift's account of Queen Anne's maids of honour, forms a droll contraſt to Harvey and Aſcham's notion of that poſt under Elizabeth, and of their knowledge who occupied the ſtation.

"All changed apace; Hake wrote a book on the impiety of dancing, but girls did not leave *that* off as willingly as grammar. The art, however, underwent many alterations: a dance called Pavan, from Pavo the peacock, becauſe they performed it in long robes puffing and trailing after them, was diſmiſſed, and the ſame figure to quick time came in with Scots' reels, &c. We call it a *truſſed peacock** ſtill, in the north, becauſe the train is tucked up, as in a jig. The galliard which ſet Sir Chriſtopher Hatton high in his ſovereign's favour, till *ſtep* by *ſtep* he became lord keeper; ſtill held its place at Paris, where Furetiere tells us, that in 1558, a book of *Orcheſography* was publiſhed, denoting the names of various motions in a dance, ſieſon relevée, briſée marche and cloſe: words now familiar to us all, but apparently new enough to Engliſh people in Addiſon's time, becauſe the Spectator makes much ſport out on't. The *Moreſco*, or Mooriſh dance, brought in by Catherine of Arragon, is ſcarcely gone *quite* out of the iſland yet, I believe. *Morris dancing* (for ſo by corruption it was called) laſted till George the Second's reign at leaſt, and Morrice pikes for the purpoſe were common in Wales five years ago.

"Queen Mary delighted much in what reminded her of Spain and Spaniards; but tumbling and trampoline tricks, at that time a novelty, *inchaunted* her, as we read, to *muche merriment*. What wonder then, if James of Scotland, her firſt couſin once removed, was ſtruck with ſuch performances! his mind was not empty, though it was flexible, but no endowments give the power to uſe them. *That* quality depends on *ſtrength* of mind, not fulneſs. This prince ſaw plainly how the world was going, and he ſaw plainly too, he could not ſtop or turn it.—He recommended other modes to his nobility, and told the great lords with good ſenſe enough, that here in town they could appear only like great ſhips upon the ocean, but that in their own ſhires and boroughs, they would ſhine like great ſhips at a river's mouth, eſteemed and wondered at, and benefiting thoſe around.

* "From a *truſs'd pea* comes the word *ſtrathſpey*, I believe."

"The wiſe maxims of a man whoſe conduct was repugnant to decorum however, juſt at the moment when decorum began to hold a higher price than learning; failed of all effect upon his hearers, who ſaw him every day duped by Gondemar, cajoled by Baſſompierre, and fooled by Buckingham, almoſt to fatuity. The trick this laſt-named nobleman played, bringing a ſucking pig wrapt in a mantle for the king to kiſs, making him believe it was a new-born baby to which his Majeſty had promiſed to ſtand ſponſor, was a device even below contempt, had it been practiſed on a child of eleven years old: yet ſerved it as a ſtanding jeſt at court, and to that foolery the Duke alludes, when in his letters from France and Spain, preſerved in our Britiſh Muſeum, he begins, 'Dear dad and '*goſſip.*' One is not ſorry to ſee every one of ſuch epiſtles ending however with, your Highneſs's humble *ſlave* and *dog*, *Stenny*. Many ſtrange paſſages are recorded of their odd familiarity by French Memoires. Thoſe of le Marquis de Baſſompierre, Mareſchal de France, compiled whilſt Richelieu kept him in the Baſtile, whence that great miniſter's death releaſed him, teem with tales told of our Engliſh monarch and his favourite. Among the reſt he ſays, how while King James and he were ſpeaking ſeriouſly upon buſineſs one morning, without any witneſſes in the bedchamber, Buckingham came *tumbling* in, in his *odd way*, and clapping a hand on each of their ſhoulders, leaped ſuddenly between his own legs in the air—'*Gliſſant et ſautant* '(ſays he) *comme un danſeur de corde, et* '*d'une maniere merveilleuſe,*' put an end to the converſation. Grave characters always affect levity in their domeſtic companions; and I ſuppoſe Charles I. whoſe face was ſaid by phyſiognomiſts to be marked ſtrongly with melancholy and misfortune, delighted in feats and frolics like his father, otherwiſe it ſeems to me fooliſher *ſtill*, that he ſhould for a friend and future miniſter make his deliberate election of the youth his predeceſſor had taken up merely as a toy. The intimacy between them grew up from the young prince's deſire of ſeeing the Infanta, whom it was thought fit for him to marry, and for whom he fancied himſelf already poſſeſſed with paſſion.—Villiers, eager to eſcape from his old maſter's awkward fondneſs, and deſirous to diſplay his ſpirit of gallantry and variety of accompliſhments on a new and more extenſive theatre, reſolved to obtain conſent for accompanying Baby Charles (as his doting parent called him), who, although convinced beyond a doubt of the folly of ſuch an exploit—being overawed by a favourite he now began to fear, and over-perſuaded by a ſon who above all things he loved, and being ever unable to deny ſuits, permitted their abſence on the ſilly and dangerous errand, when tears and entreaties failed of power to detain them. My countryman, Sir Richard Wynne, was in their train and confidence, and has given the beſt account we have of their adventures. Tom Hearne publiſhed it, but it is little read, though very entertaining: his head, painted by Cornelius Janſen, is preſerved at Wynnſtay, and Bartolozzi engraved it for Mr. Pennant's book, but the author's body lies at Wimbledon in Surrey, far from his native land. He tells how the Infanta was uſed to go and gather *May dew* for her complexion in *early morn* at a caſadi campo, or ſummer-houſe, on t'other ſide the river, I remember; and how Prince Charles, taking with him Maſter Endymion Porter, went thither likewiſe, and got ſurreptitiouſly into the houſe, and into the garden too; but his fair one was in the orchard, between which and them was a high partition wall. This did not, however, keep out the active Engliſhmen: our future ſovereign, like Romeo, *with love-light wings did overleap that wall*—but the old Marquis Olivarez hearing him, hobbled to the ſcene of meeting, and fell on his knees, conjuring the prince to retire, and proteſting that *his* head muſt inevitably anſwer for ſuch a breach of cuſtom and ancient uſages.

"Goodneſs of heart prevailed over abſurdity *for once*, and no more private conferences were even ſought by Charles, who now contented himſelf with watching her, the Spaniards ſaid, 'as a cat watches a mouſe,' and ſinging ſeguedillas under her window, among which the following ſeems beſt remembered.

Carlos Eſtuardo ſoy
Que ſiendo amor mi guia;
Al ciel d'Eſpana voy,
Por ver mi Eſtrella Maria.

As

As a proof that our royal adventurer made his own verſes, they are bad ones; and ſuch as none but a foreigner would make. The match went off, however, through the caprices of Buckingham, who once ſo wiſhed it; and the two friends, their friendſhip unimpaired, in ſpite of all his pranks, returned home through France, where Villiers felt himſelf more at home than in grave Caſtile, the courtiers of whoſe king recollected a thouſand inſults offered to them or to their families by a preſumptuous favourite, who, while among them, they felt half afraid of." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 226.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XXX. *An Hiſtorical Tour in Monmouthſhire.* Illuſtrated with Views, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. a new Map of the County, and other Engravings. By WILLIAM COXE, A. M. F. R. S. F. A. S. Rector of Bemerton and Stourton. 2 vols. 4to. pp. 433. 4l. 4s. Large Paper 7l. 7s. *Cadell and Davies.*

LIST OF PLATES,

Engraved by Byrne.

VOL. I.

I. MAPS.

1. THE *Map of Monmouthſhire.*
2. *Containing, Plan of the Via Julia from Bath to the Severn—General Sketch of the Roman Roads and Stations in Monmouthſhire and Wales, and the adjacent Counties.*

II. VIEWS.

1. *St. Pierre—Moinſcourt Gateway.*
2. *Epiſcopal Palace at Mathern.*
3. *Sudbrook Chapel—Keep of Caldecot Caſtle.*
4. *South-eaſt View of Caldecot Caſtle.*
5. *Part of the Eaſtern Entrance of Caerwent—A Baſtion of the South Wall.*
6. *Penhow Caſtle and Church—Manſion of Pencoed.*
7. *Caſtle of Pencoed.*
8. *Ruins of Lanvair Caſtle.*
9. *Ruins of Striguil Caſtle.*
10. *Chriſtchurch—Malpas Church.*
11. *Bridge and Caſtle at Newport.*
12. *Inſide View of the Church of St. Woolos at Newport.*
13. *Baſſaleg—Machen Place.*
14. *Front and Back View of the Round Tower, near the Hanbury Arms—Ruins near the Bridge—Remains of the Caſtle Works, near the Uſk—South Angle of the Roman Walls at Caerleon.*
15. *Town and Bridge of Caerleon.*
16. *Front View of St. Julian's—Back View of St. Julian's.*
17. *Bridge and Caſtle of Uſk.*
18. *Uſk Church—Porch of Uſk Priory.*
19. *Raglan Caſtle.*
20. *Inſide View of Raglan Caſtle.*
21. *Clytha Gateway.*
22. *Clytha Caſtle.*
23. *Abergavenny, with a diſtant View of the Skyrid.*
24. *Werndee—Perthir—Treowen and Caeluch.*

III. PORTRAITS, &c.

1. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury.*
2. *Sir Charles Somerſet, firſt Earl of Worceſter.*
3. *Henry Somerſet, firſt Marquis of Worceſter.*
4. *Edward, ſecond Marquis of Worceſter and Earl of Glamorgan.*
5. *Monumental Effigies of Sir William ap Thomas.*
6. *Monumental Effigies of Sir Richard Herbert.*
7. *Major Hanbury.*
8. *Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.*

IV. PLANS OF TOWNS.

1. *Plan of Caerwent, or Venta Silurum.*
2. *Town and Liberties of Newport.*
3. *Plan of Caerleon, or Iſca Silurum.*
4. *Plan of Uſk.*
5. *Plan of Abergavenny.*

V. GROUND PLANS OF ANCIENT CASTLES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

1. *Encampments in the Vicinity of Oldcaſtle—Pwl y Bala, near Campſton—Gwen Caſtle—Coed y Crafel—Walterſton—On the Summit of the Gaer above Trewyn Houſe—*
2. *Portſewit Encampment——Ground Plan of Caldecot Caſtle.*
3. *Ground Plans of Penhow—Pencoed—Lanvair and Striguil Caſtles.*

4. *Ground Plans of Newport Caſtle—Langibby Caſtle—Uſk Caſtle—Abergavenny Caſtle.*
5. *Encampment of the Gaer in Tredegar Park—Craeg y Saeſon, and Pen y Parc Newydd.*
6. *Tumulus and Entrenchment of Twyn Barlwm—Encampments of Pen y Pill and Rumney.*
7. *Encampments of the Lodge—Penros—Mayndee, and St. Julian's.*
8. *Encampments of Coed y Bunedd—Campswood, and Craeg y Gaercydd.*
9. *Ground Plan of Raglan Caſtle.*

VOL. II.

I. VIEWS.

25. *Ruins of Lanthony Abbey.*
26. *North View of Lanthony Abbey.*
27. *South View of Lanthony Abbey.*
28. *Weſt View of Lanthony Abbey.*
29. *Eaſt View of Lanthony Abbey.*
30. *Oldcaſtle—Covered Bridge at Blaenavon.*
31. *Iron Works at Blaenavon.*
32. *View of the Mountains, from Mr. Waddington's Grounds.*
33. *View of Monmouth.*
34. *Remains of the Priory at Monmouth, and Geoffry of Monmouth's Study.*
35. *Church of St. Thomas, and Monnow Bridge.*
36. *Inſide of St. Thomas's Church.*
37. *View of the Hills in the Environs of Monmouth—Elevations of the Door of St. Thomas's Church and Chancel—Inſide View of Monmouth Caſtle.*
38. *View of Monmouth Caſtle, Church, &c.—Bridge over the Wy at Monmouth.*
39. *Trelech Church—Druidical Stones.*
40. *View of White Caſtle.*
41. *Bridge and Caſtle of Scenfreth.*
42. *Entrance to Groſmont Caſtle—Village and Caſtle of Scenfreth.*
43. *Groſmont Church—Scenfreth Church.*
44. *Groſmont Caſtle.*
45. *Outſide View of Tintern Abbey.*
46. *Inſide of Tintern Abbey, Weſt View.*
47. *Inſide of Tintern Abbey, Eaſt View.*
48. *Bridge and Caſtle of Chepſtow.*
49. *Elevation of Chepſtow Bridge—Pier and Platform.*
50. *Chepſtow Church, Outſide View—Elevation of the South Side of the Nave.*
51. *Weſtern Entrance of Chepſtow Church.*
52. *Weſt View of Chepſtow Caſtle—Entrance to Chepſtow Caſtle.*
53. *South View of Chepſtow Caſtle.*
54. *Outſide View of Sir Harry Marten's Tower—Inſide View.*
55. *View of Piercefield Houſe and Grounds.*

II. PORTRAITS.

9. *John of Kent.*
10. *Monumental Effigies in the Church of Welſh Bicknor.*
11. *Henry Marten.*

III. PLANS OF TOWNS.

6. *Plan of Monmouth.*
7. *Plan of Chepſtow.*

IV. GROUND PLANS OF ANCIENT CASTLES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

10. *Ground Plans of Lanthony Abbey, and Tintern Abbey.*
11. *Ground Plans of Scenfreth—Groſmont and White Caſtles.*
12. *Plan of Chepſtow Caſtle—Fig. 1. and 2, North and South Wall of the Chapel—Fig. 3. Saxon Doorway.*
13. *Encampment in Piercefield Grounds—Piercewood—Gaer Hill, and Hardwick.*
14. *Plan of Piercefield Grounds.*
15. *Encampments of Cwrt y Gaer, near Wolves' Newton—Portcaſſeg, and Gaer Vawr.*
16. *Encampments of Coed y Caerau—Kemeys Folly, and Caerlicyn.*

Fac Simile of the Inſcription in the Church of Uſk.

CONTENTS.

VOL. I.

PREFACE.—Introduction.—Sect. I. Monmouthſhire—Situation and Boundaries—Rivers—Hundreds—Population—Languages—Situation in the Roman, Britiſh, Saxon, and Norman Periods—Reduced to an Engliſh County.—II. Roman Stations and Roads in Monmouthſhire—Courſe of the Julia Strata from Bath

Bath to the Confines of Glamorganſhire—III. Ancient Encampments—Caſtles—Churches.

Tour.—Chap. I. Paſſage of the Severn—Charſton Rock—Black Rock and Houſe—St. Pierre—Ancient Tomb—Pedigree of the Lewis Family.——II. Mathern—Ancient Reſidence of the Biſhops of Landaff—Church—Inſcription on King Theodorick—Moinſcourt—Runſton.——III. Sudbrook Encampment—Chapel—Portſcwit—Caldecot Caſtle.—IV. Crick—Caerwent—Roman Antiquities—Preſent State—Dinham.——V. Caſtles of Penhow, Pencoed, Lanvair, and Striguil—Bertholly Houſe—Views from the Pencamawr, and Kemeys Folly.—VI. Road to Newport—Chriſtchurch—Excurſion to Lanwern and Goldcliff—Remains of the Priory—Sea Walls.—VII. Newport—Bridge—Situation—Population—Commerce—Canal—Caſtle—Hiſtory and Proprietors—Church of St. Woolos—Anecdote on the Conſtruction of the Tower—Account of St. Woolos—Caerau—Ancient religious Eſtabliſhments.——VIII. Excurſions from Newport to the Southweſtern Boundaries of Monmouthſhire—Upper Road to Caerdiff—Encampment of the Gaer—Baſſaleg—Craeg y Saeſſon—New Park Encampment—Langvihangel Vedw—Kevenmably—St. Melons—Rumney—Lower Road from Caerdiff to Newport—Caſtleton Tredegar—Morgan Family—Machen Place and Church—Bedwas.—IX. Level of Wentloog—Sea Walls—Greenfield Caſtle—Churches of St. Bride's, Peterſton, and Marſhfield—Excurſion to Tywn Barlwm.—X. Road from Newport to Caerleon—Malpas Church—Caerleon—Etymology—Roman Antiquities—Walls—Circumference—Amphitheatre—Suburbs, or Uitra Pontem—Caſtle—Ancient Encampments in the Vicinity.—XI. Hiſtory of Caerleon after the Departure of the Romans—King Arthur—Knights of the Round Table—Church of St. Cadoc—Ancient Abbey—Caſtle—Modern Hiſtory, and the preſent State of Caerleon—Bridge—Singular Eſcape of Mrs. Williams.—XII. St. Julian's—Memoirs of Lord Herbert of Cherbury.—XIII. Lantarnam Houſe—Branch of the Morgan Family—Upper Road to Uſk—Langibby Houſe and Caſtle—Family of Williams—Lower Road to Uſk—Kemeys Houſe—Inſcription in Tredonnoc Church—Lantriſaint—Lanllowel—Vale of Uſk.—XIV. Town of Uſk—Ancient Burrium—Caſtle—Hiſtory and Proprietors—Church—Inſcription—Priory—Encampments of Craeg y Gaercyd, Campwood, and Coed y Bunedd.——XV. Raglan Caſtle and Hiſtory—Proprietors—Anecdotes of William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, of Sir Charles Somerſet firſt Earl, and of Henry firſt Marquis of Worceſter—Siege, Surrender, and Demolition of the Caſtle—Church—Cemetery—Character of Edward Earl of Glamorgan and ſecond Marquis of Worceſter.—XVI. Lanſanfraed Houſe and Church—Pant y Goytre—Clytha Houſe and Caſtle—Lanarth Court—Troſtrey Forge—Kemeys Commander—Troſtrey Houſe and Church—Bettus Newydd.—XVII. Abergavenny—Circumjacent Mountains—The Blorenge—Sugar Loaf—Skyrrid—Eſtabliſhment of the Free-ſchool.—XVIII. Tudor's Gate—Ruins of Abergavenny Caſtle—Hiſtory and different Proprietors.—XIX. Ancient Pariſh Church—Priory—St. Mary's Church—Herbert Chapel—Monuments—Sir William ap Thomas—Sir Richard Herbert of Coldbrook—Sir Richard Herbert of Ewias—Other ſepulchral Memorials—Epitaph on the Roberts Family.—XX. Excurſions to the Summits of the Sugar Loaf and Great Skyrrid.—XXI. Twy Dee—Werndee—Ancient Seat of the Herbert Family—Landeilo Bertholly—Ancient Grant—Excurſion to the Derry, Rolben, and Lanwenarth Hills—View from the Summit of the Little Skyrrid.

VOL. II.

CHAP. XXII. Excurſion to Lanthony Abbey—Situation and Ruins—Hiſtory

——Hiſtory.——XXIII. Excurſions into the Mountains in the Vicinity of Lanvihangel—Oldcaſtle—Character of Lord Cobham——Encampment above Trewyn Houſe—Altyrynys——Campſton Hill and Houſe——Langua——Summit of the Gaer—Situations and Forms of the adjacent Mountains—Vale of Langruny—Junction of the three Counties——Coed y Gruny——Maſſacre of Richard Earl of Clare.—XXIV. Excurſion from Abergavenny to Blaenavon—Riſe and Progreſs of the Iron-works——Route through the Valley of Avon Lwyd to Pont y Pool.—XXV. Pont y Pool—Japan Manufacture—Anecdotes of the Hanbury Family—Pont y Pool Park and Houſe—Trevethin Church.—XXVI. Excurſions from Pont y Pool into the Weſtern Parts of Monmouthſhire—Vallies of the Great and Little Ebwy—Aberyſtwith—Nant y glo—Lanhiddel—Return to Pont y Pool.—XXVII. Excurſion from Pont y Pool to Crumlin Bridge and Riſca—Junction of the Great and Little Ebwy—Valley of the Ebwy—Newbridge—Abercarn—Riſca—Excurſion from Riſca to Penllwyn—Bydwellty Croſs Pen Maine.——XXVIII. Road from Pont y Pool to Abergavenny—Mamhilad—Lanover—Church—Ancient Families of Cecil and Rumſey—Excurſions to Coed y Prior and Goytre.—XXIX. Coldbrook Houſe—Proprietors—Anecdotes of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.—XXX. Upper and Lower Roads from Abergavenny to Monmouth—Landeilo Creſſeney—Family of Lewis—Portraits and Anecdotes of Thomas and James Howell——Veſtiges of the Court Houſe, the Reſidence of Sir David Gam——Remains of the Abbey of Grace Dieu—XXXI. Monmouth—Charter——Population——Monmouth Caps—Free-ſchool—Church of St. Mary——Ancient Priory——Study of Geoffrey of Monmouth——Obſervations on his Hiſtory—Church of St. Thomas—Chippenham Meadow—Kymin—View from the Pavillion.—XXXII. Monmouth, ancient Bleſtium—A Saxon Fortreſs—Ruins of the Caſtle——Hiſtory and Proprietors—Anecdotes of Henry V. before his Acceſſion.——XXXIII. Branches of the Herbert Family—Powells of Perthir—Anecdote of Mr. Proger—Troy Houſe——Collection of Portraits—Treowen—Wonaſtow Houſe——Families of Herbert and Milborne—Excurſion to Trelech—Road from Chepſtow to Monmouth.—XXXIV. White Caſtle——Scenfreth——Newcaſtle——Remarkable Oak——The Graig—Caſtle of Groſmont—John of Kent.—XXXV. Excurſion down the Wy—Characteriſtic Features of the River—Navigation from Roſs to Monmouth——Goodrich Caſtle——Courtfield—Welſh Bicknor Church—Sepulchral Effigies of the ſuppoſed Counteſs of Saliſbury——Proprietors of Welſh Bicknor——Family of Vaughan—Coldwell Rocks——New Weir—Monmouth.—XXXVI. Navigation of the Wy——From Monmouth to Tintern——Ruins of the Abbey Church—From Tintern to Chepſtow.—XXXVII. Chepſtow—Situation——Height of the Tide—Bridge—Trade——Ancient Priory—Church—Priory of St. Kynemark—Remarkable Well—Situation of the old Bridge.——XXXVIII. Caſtle of Chepſtow or Striguil—Deſcription—Hiſtory and Proprietors.—XXXIX. Harry Marten's Tower—Apartment in which he was confined—Anecdotes of his Life.—XL. Piercefield—Proprietors—Anecdotes of Valentine Morris——Houſe——Grounds—Wynd Cliff.

APPENDIX.

No. I. Letter from Mr. Owen, Author of the Welſh and Engliſh Dictionary; containing Remarks on the Structure of the Welſh Language, and on the Characteriſtics of the Gwentian Dialect; accompanied with two Odes.—II. A Paper on the ancient Limits of Morgannoc, or Siluria; extracted from the Myvirian Archæology of Wales, Vol. II.—III. Account of the Encampments of Coed y Caerau, Kemeys Folly, Caerlicyn,

Caerlicyn, Gaer Vawr, and Cwrt y Gaer.—IV. Abſtract of the Charter of Newport in the County of Monmouth—Amount of Tonnage on the Monmouthſhire Canal, for one Year, commencing September 9, 1798.—V. Conſtitution of the Court of Sewers, in the Level of Wentloog.—VI. On Caerleon—Etymology of Caerleon.—VII. Diſſertation on the Inſcription engraven on a Braſs Plate in the Church of Uſk; containing Explanations by Dr. Wooton, the Rev. Mr. Evans, Vicar of St. Woolos, and a Letter on the ſame Subject from Mr. Owen.—VIII. A true Coppie of an antient memorable Treatiſe of Record touchinge the Progenie & Deſcent of the honourable Name and Family of the Herberts, by Commiſſion from E. 4. An° Dom. 1460.—IX. Remarks on the Herbert Genealogy.—X. Inſcription in the Chancel of Lanarth Church.—XI. On the Population of Abergavenny.—XII. Relative to the Tomb of one of the Haſtings' Family in Abergavenny Church.—XIII. Tranſlation of a Grant in the Church Cheſt of Lantilio, or Landeilo Bertholly, Monmouthſhire.—XIV. Fac-ſimile of the Seal of the Abbey of Grace Dieu—Account of Caeluch.—XV. On Monmouth.—XVI. Papers relative to the Trade of Chepſtow.—XVII. Concerning the Genealogy and Arms of the Wood Family—A Liſt of the principal Books occaſionally conſulted in the Courſe of this Publication—Antiquities recently diſcovered at Caerleon—Additions to the Account of John of Kent.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE preſent work owes its origin to an accidental excurſion into Monmouthſhire, in company with my friend Sir Richard Hoare, during the autumn of 1798. I was delighted with the beauties of the ſcenery; I was ſtruck with the picturesque ruins of ancient caſtles memorable in the annals of hiſtory, and I was animated with the view of manſions diſtinguiſhed by the reſidence of illuſtrious perſons; objects which the ſketches of my friend's pencil rendered more impreſſive.

"On my return I examined my notes, peruſed the principal books relating to Monmouthſhire, and convinced that ſo intereſting a county deſerved particular notice, formed the plan of a tour, which ſhould combine hiſtory and deſcription, and illuſtrate both with the efforts of the pencil. Sir Richard Hoare ſtrongly encouraged me in my undertaking, offered to accompany me again into Monmouthſhire, and to ſupply me with additional views.

"Accordingly, in the ſpring of 1799, I explored the county in various directions, and received aſſiſtance from many gentlemen and men of letters; but as the materials were ſtill defective, and as want of time and unfavourable weather prevented me from viſiting the ſequeſtered and mountainous diſtricts, I made a third excurſion in the autumn of the ſame year.

"In the courſe of theſe three journies I employed five months, and traverſed 1500 miles, and now preſent to the public the reſult of my obſervations and reſearches." *P.* i.

EXTRACTS.

THE WELSH LANGUAGE.

"MONMOUTHSHIRE is compriſed in the dioceſe of Landaff, except Dixon, Welſh Bicknor, and St. Mary's church in Monmouth, which belong to the dioceſe of Hereford, as do Cwmyoy, Oldcaſtle, and Lanthony, to that of St. David.

"The Welſh language is more prevalent than is uſually ſuppoſed: in the north-eaſtern, eaſtern, and ſouth-eaſtern parts, the Engliſh tongue is in common uſe; but in the ſouth-weſtern, weſtern, and north-weſtern diſtricts, the Welſh, excepting in the towns, is generally ſpoken. The natives of the midland parts are accuſtomed to both languages: in ſeveral places divine ſervice is performed wholly in Welſh, in others in Engliſh, and in ſome alternately in both. The natives of the weſtern parts, which are ſequeſtered and mountainous, unwillingly hold intercourſe with the Engliſh, retain their ancient prejudices, and ſtill brand them with the name of *Saxons*: this antipathy,

thy, however, is gradually decreaſing, by means of the eſtabliſhment of Engliſh ſchools, and the introduction of Engliſh manners, cuſtoms, and manufactures.

"The language ſpoken in the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan is the Gwentian, or one of the three principal dialects of Wales, in which many of the beſt Welſh odes are compoſed." *Introd. p.* *2.

ANCIENT CASTLES AND CHURCHES.

"AMONG the principal objects of hiſtorical importance, the caſtles arreſt the attention of the curious traveller. From the want of authentic documents, and the doubtful characters of our ancient architecture, it is not eaſy to aſcertain the preciſe æra of their conſtruction, and to diſtinguiſh their different proprietors. Stone caſtles were undoubtedly uſed by the Romans, and occupied on their departure by the Britons, who had been trained under their military diſcipline. The Saxons, in their gradual conqueſt of England, obtained poſſeſſion of theſe ſtrong holds, and conſtructed others in various parts of the country. The roundneſs of the arches, and other leading characters of Roman architecture, were ſtill preſerved; but the ſimplicity and elegance were loſt in a more ponderous ſtyle; their buildings were loaded with rude and fantaſtic ornaments, and as the arts of war changed, new modes of defence were introduced, particularly during the conteſt between the Saxons and Danes. It is, however, acknowledged that theſe caſtles were few in number, and much dilapidated at the time of the Conqueſt; a circumſtance which principally contributed to the ſucceſs of the Norman invaſion.

"From the neceſſity of retaining the natives in ſubjection, the conquerors repaired the old fortreſſes, and conſtructed new caſtles in different parts of the kingdom. Theſe ſtrong holds became ſo numerous, that in little more than a century their number exceeded eleven hundred.

"On their firſt arrival the Normans employed the ſame mode of architecture as the Saxons, but with larger dimenſions, and perhaps with a greater number of capricious ornaments; and hence ariſes the great difficulty of diſtinguiſhing a Saxon from a Norman building erected at this period.

"Towards the commencement of the twelfth century, a criterion of diſtinction was derived from the introduction of the pointed, or as it is uſually called, the Gothic arch, which probably owed its origin to the interſection of the ſemicircular arches in the ornamental parts of the Saxon or Norman buildings. It was at firſt ſparingly employed; but was gradually intermixed with the Saxon or Norman ſtyle, until it came into general uſe, before the latter end of the ſame century.

"At its firſt appearance, which ſeems to be earlier than is generally ſuppoſed, the Gothic architecture was plain and unadorned, but was gradually diſtinguiſhed by ſlender and cluſtered columns, lightneſs of the walls, numerous buttreſſes, and by a profuſion of ornaments. In the age of Henry VI. it reached its higheſt perfection, as may be ſeen in the beautiful ſpecimen of King's College in the univerſity of Cambridge. Soon after that period, the arch became wider and leſs pointed, and gradually tended to a circular form. Towards the middle of the ſixteenth century, a whimſical intermixture of Roman, Saxon, Norman, and Gothic architecture was introduced, and retained until the adoption of the Palladian ſtyle.

"Moſt of theſe ſtyles are obſervable in the caſtles, churches, and other ancient buildings of Monmouthſhire. Few Roman remains exiſt, and the Saxons, being never poſſeſſors of the whole country, could leave but few ſpecimens of their architecture, and thoſe of a period when it is difficult to diſtinguiſh it from that of the early Normans; but the Gothic is moſt prevalent. From theſe circumſtances, as well as from hiſtorical evidence, it is probable that the greater part of the caſtles in this county owed their origin to the Normans, and were built or repaired after the introduction of Gothic architecture: none, perhaps, except Scenfreth, are wholly Saxon or early Norman; a few exhibit an intermixture of the Norman and Gothic; and the reſt are entirely Gothic.

"The churches are ſingularly picturesque, from their ſituation, form, and appearance; they ſtand in the midſt of the fields, and on the banks

of the rivers; are often embowered in trees, and generally at a conſiderable diſtance from any habitation.

"A whimſical and not unpleaſing effect is ſometimes produced by the coat of plaiſter or lime with which they are covered. The body of the church is uſually whitened, occaſionally alſo the tower; in ſome inſtances the tower is uncoloured, and in others the battlements only are whitewaſhed. This intermixture of colours is ingeniouſly accounted for by Eſſex in his remarks on ancient brick and ſtone buildings in England: 'The Normans 'frequently raiſed large buildings with 'pebbles only, and ſometimes with 'pebbles intermixt with rag-ſtones. 'As this rough manner of building 'with rag-ſtones and other irregular 'materials, required a coat of plaiſter-'ing to make them fair without and 'neat within, we find that thoſe ſmall 'churches and other buildings which 'were built in this manner, were always 'plaiſtered in the inſide, and frequently 'on the outſide, with a compoſition 'of lime and ſand, the remains of 'which may be traced in many of the 'Saxon and Norman churches, and in 'ſome more modern.'

"Theſe churches exhibit different ſtyles of architecture; many of them, particularly in the mountainous diſtricts, are very ancient; and it is probable that a few were conſtructed by the Britons, ſome by the Saxons, and ſeveral at an early period of the Norman monarchy, as is evident from the rounded arches and mouldings peculiar to thoſe ſtyles; but the far greater part were built ſince the introduction of Gothic architecture.

"The firſt are generally of a ſimple form, of ſmall dimenſions, ſhaped like a barn, without any diſtinction in the breadth or height between the nave and the chancel, and without a belfry.

"The ſecond ſpecies is of ſomewhat later date: the chancel is narrower and leſs lofty than the church; a ſmall belfry is alſo placed over the roof at the weſtern extremity, with one or two apertures for bells, the ropes of which deſcend into the church.

"The third ſpecies conſiſts of a nave, a chancel, and a tower or belfry, which is ſometimes placed at the weſtern extremity, ſometimes in the middle, and ſometimes at the ſide. The tower was at firſt rude and maſſive, afterwards increaſed in height and lightneſs, was ornamented with battlements, and in later times with pinnacles. A few, particularly thoſe in the eaſtern parts of the county, are provided with ſteeples, and are ſcarcely earlier than the 13th century.

"Many of the churches have undergone little change ſince the æra of the Reformation, and exhibit traces of the Roman Catholic worſhip, particularly in the niches for ſaints, the receptacles for holy water, and ſometimes in the veſtiges of the confeſſional chair.

"Many alſo contain remains of the rood loft; almoſt all of the doorway and ſide ſtaircaſe, which led to it. In ſeveral churches I obſerved the tranſverſe beams from which the croſs was ſuſpended, and in that of Bettws Newydd almoſt the whole loft remains. In many parts of this county, the poor of every perſuaſion ſtill retain the cuſtom of begging bread for *the ſouls of the departed* on All Souls' day; the bread then given is called *Bara ran*, or Dole bread.

"The fonts are in general remarkable for ſize and rudeneſs of workmanſhip; circumſtances which beſpeak antiquity, and prove that they were formed when baptiſm was performed by immerſion, and not by ſprinkling.

"A remarkable cuſtom of high antiquity, which greatly diſfigures the churches, is prevalent in theſe parts. The inſide of the church is often the common place of ſepulture. When a corpſe is buried, the pavement is taken up, a grave raiſed in the ſame manner as in common church-yards, and this heap of earth ſtrewed with flowers and evergreens. As this cuſtom is annually repeated, and conſidered as a teſtimony of remembrance, the ſtones are ſeldom replaced, the faded plants rot on the ſurface of the grave, the floor is damp and dirty; and theſe tributes of affection, though pleaſing objects in the church-yards, become offenſive and diſguſting." *Introd. p.* *27.

(To be continued.)

MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE—ARTS.

GLEANINGS from Books on Agriculture: ſelected from the general Views of the Agriculture of the different Counties, drawn up at the Deſire of the Board of Agriculture; Tranſactions of the London and Bath Agriculture Societies; Marſhall's Rural Economy; Young's Tour, &c. &c. 8vo. 4s. *Smith, Johnſon.*

A comparative Statement of the Food produced from arable and graſs Land, and the Returns ariſing from each; with Obſervations on the late Encloſures, and the probable Effects of a general Act for encloſing Commons or Waſtes, Heaths, &c.: together with other Matters. Addreſſed to John Fane, Eſq. M.P. by the Rev. LUKE HESLOP, Archdeacon of Bucks. 4to. 2s. *Reynolds.*

Communications concerning the Agriculture and Commerce of the United States of America; being an Auxiliary to a Report made by William Strickland, Eſq. of York, to the Board of Agriculture, on the Queries wherewith he was charged on his Tour to that Continent. By W. TATHAM. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Ridgway.*

Communications concerning the Agriculture and Commerce of America: containing Obſervations on the Commerce of Spain with her American Colonies in Time of War. Written by a SPANISH GENTLEMAN in Philadelphia this preſent Year 1800. With ſundry other Papers concerning the Spaniſh Intereſts. Edited in London by WILLIAM TATHAM. 8vo. 4s. *Ridgway.*

Auxiliary Remarks on an Eſſay on the "Comparative Advantages of Oxen for Tillage, in competition with Horſes;" in a Letter to Sir John Talbot Dillon, Knt. F.R.S.A. &c. To which are added, ſundry Communications on this intereſting Subject. By WILLIAM TATHAM, Author of the "Political Economy of inland Navigation, National Irrigation," &c. &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Scott.*

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, Preſident of the Board of Agriculture. By COLONEL FULLARTON of Fullarton, M. P. F.R.S. Author of the "Agricultural Report for the County of Ayr." 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Debrett.*

Mineralogy of the Scottiſh Iſles; with mineralogical Obſervations made in a Tour through different Parts of the main Land of Scotland; and Diſſertations upon Peat and Kelp. In two Volumes. Illuſtrated with Maps and Plates. By ROBERT JAMESON, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of Edinburgh, Linnæan Society of London, Phyſical Society of Jena in Saxony, &c. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. *White and Son.*

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life, Adventures, and Opinions, of Colonel George Hanger. Written by HIMSELF. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Debrett.*

BOTANY.

Recenſio Plantarum huc uſque in Repoſitorio Botanicorum depictarum. A Review of the Plants hitherto figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory; with a Tranſlation of the eſſential and ſpecific Characters. Index duplex. 4to. 4s. *White.*

DICTIONARY—LANGUAGE.

A Supplement to Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary, of which the palpable Errors are attempted to be rectified, and its material Omiſſions ſupplied. By GEORGE MASON, Author of the "Gloſſary of Hoccleve." 4to. 18s. *White, Payne.*

The Pronunciation of the Engliſh Language vindicated from imputed Anomaly and Caprice. In two Parts. With an Appendix. By the Rev. JAMES ADAMS, S. R. E. S. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Edinburgh printed; *Booker*, London.

EDUCATION.

The rational Exhibition for Children. 12mo. 1s. 3d. bound. *Darton and Harvey.*

Inſtructive

Inſtructive and entertaining Dialogues for Children. By Mrs. GUPPY. 2 vols. 12mo. 1s. ſtitched. *Hurſt.*

HISTORY.

The Hiſtory of Mauritius, or the Iſle of France, and the neighbouring Iſlands; from their firſt Diſcovery to the preſent Time: compoſed principally from the Papers and Memoirs of Baron Grant, who reſided twenty Years in the Iſland. By his Son, CHARLES GRANT, VISCOUNT DE VAUX. Illuſtrated with Maps from the beſt Authorities. 4to. 1l. 16s. (See p. 152.) *Nicol.*

The Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons, from the Death of Alfred the Great to the Norman Conqueſt. By SH. TURNER, F.A.S. 8vo. Vols. II. and III. 16s. (See p. 158.) *Cadell and Davies.*

Memoirs of the different Rebellions in Ireland, from the Arrival of the Engliſh; with a particular Detail of that which broke out 23d of May 1798; the Hiſtory of the Conſpiracy which preceded, and the Characters of the principal Actors in it. By Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Bart. 4to. With ten Maps and Plans. 1l. 11s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

Lectures on Hiſtory, delivered in the Normal School at Paris. By C. VOLNEY, Author of the "Ruins of Empires," Member of the National Inſtitute of France, &c. Tranſlated from the French. 12mo. 3s. 6d. *Ridgway.*

The Hiſtory of Helvetia; containing the Riſe and Progreſs of its fœderative Government to the Middle of the fifteenth Century. By FRANCIS HARE NAYLER, Eſq. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. *Mawman.*

LAW.

A compendious View of the Eccleſiaſtical Law: being the Subſtance of a Courſe of Lectures read in the Univerſity of Dublin. By ARTHUR BROWNE, Eſq. S.F. T.C.D. Profeſſor of Civil Law in that Univerſity, and Repreſentative in Parliament for the ſame. To which are added, a Sketch of the Practice of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts, with ſome Caſes determined therein in Ireland, and ſome uſeful Directions for the Clergy. Vol. II. 8vo. 14s. *Butterworth.*

A Poſtſcript to an Arrangement of all the Acts of Parliament relative to Taxes; containing the Subſtance of the laſt Acts relative to the Income Tax and Land Tax Redemption. By STEWART KYD, Barriſter at Law. 8vo. 1s. *Butterworth.*

A Letter to a Nobleman, on the propoſed Repeal of the penal Laws which now remain in force againſt the Iriſh Roman Catholics, from CHAS. BUTLER, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, London. 8vo. 1s. *Coghlan, Booker.*

Conſiderations on the Coronation Oath to maintain the Proteſtant reformed Religion, and the Settlement of the Church of England. By JOHN REEVES, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Wright.*

A Summary of the Law of Set-off; with an Appendix of Caſes argued and determined in the Courts of Law and Equity upon that Subject. By BASIL MONTAGU, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, Barriſter at Law. 8vo. 6s. *Mawman.*

MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Treatiſes on the fundamental Principles of practical Mathematics, for the Uſe of Students. By SAMUEL LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. 8vo. 8s. 6d. *Cooke*, Oxford; *Elmſly and Bremner*, London.

MISCELLANIES.

The Cambridge Univerſity Calendar for 1801; containing, beſide the accuſtomed Liſt of the ſeveral Colleges and their preſent Members, a full and accurate Statement of the Scholarſhips, Exhibitions, and Prizes; a complete and particular Account of Downing College; Fees for the regular Taking of Degrees, &c.; Univerſity Officers and Profeſſors from 1755 to 1800 incluſive; with Copies of the Tripoſes from the ſame Period; diſtinguiſhing the late or preſent Fellows, the moſt celebrated Characters, and the Moderators of each Year; Medaliſts, and Prize Men; Syndics of the Univerſity Preſs and Library: travelling Bachelors; Univerſity Ceremonies, &c. &c. By BENJAMIN CLARKE RAWORTH, A.B.

Trinity Hall. *Nicholſon*, Cambridge; *Rivingtons*, London.

The Britiſh Regiſter for 1801; containing a complete and correct Liſt of the Peers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Members of the Imperial Parliament, Officers of the Crown, State, Revenue, Judges, Sheriffs, and Magiſtrates, Officers of the Army and Navy; alſo ſeveral uſeful Tables, viz. Terms and Returns, Transfer Days, Pay of Army and Navy, Land Tax, Corn Meaſures, Extent, and Population of England and Scotland, Stamp Duties, Window Duty, Aſſeſſed Taxes, &c. 2s. 2d. or 2s. 1cd. with the Almanac. *Vernor and Hood, Murray and Co.*

Correſpondence relative to the Stationing of a Troop of the fourth Regiment of Dragoons in the County of Carnarvon. Publiſhed from Motives of Reſpect to his Majeſty's 4th Regiment of Dragoons. 8vo. 2s. 6d.—*Poole and Broſter*, Cheſter; *Cadell and Davies*, London.

Letters on the Iriſh Nation; written during a Viſit to that Kingdom in the Autumn of the Year 1799. By GEORGE COOPER, Eſq. of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. Second Edition, with large Additions. 8s. *White.*

A ſatirical View of London at the Commencement of the nineteenth Century. By an OBSERVER. 8vo. 5s. *Kearſley, Hurſt.*

The New Speaker; or, Engliſh Claſs-Book: conſiſting of, 1. Moral and inſtructive Eſſays; 2. Narrative and pathetic Pieces; 3. Dialogues; 4. Orations and Harangues; 5. Epiſtles; 6. Miſcellaneous Pieces. Select poetical Varieties. To which are prefixed, a ſhort Syſtem of Rhetoric, and an Eſſay on Enunciation or Delivery, chiefly abſtracted from Blair's Lectures. For the Uſe of Schools. By WILLIAM MAVOR, L.L.D. Author of the "Britiſh Nepos," "Natural Hiſtory," &c. 12mo. 4s.—*Wallis.*

Joke upon Joke; or, the laſt Packet from the Land of Feſtivity and Mirth; containing a ſelect Collection of the beſt Bon Mots, Repartees, ſprightly Sayings, humorous Jokes, &c. Solely calculated as the beſt Antidote to the Spleen, Melancholy, and Liſtleſſneſs. 12mo. 4s. 6d.—*Hurſt.*

NOVELS.

Percival; or, Nature vindicated: a Novel. By R. C. DALLAS, Eſq. 4 vols. 12mo. 16s. *Longman and Rees.*

The Man of Fortitude; or, Schedoni in England. By B. FRERE. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Wallis.*

The Runaway; or, the Seat of Benevolence. By Mr. SMITH. 4 vols. 12mo. 14s. *Croſby and Letterman.*

Old Nick; or, a ſatirical Story. By the AUTHOR of "a Piece of Family Biography," &c. &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. *Murray and Highley.*

The Myſterious Penitent; or, the Norman Chateau: a Romance. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. *Croſby and Letterman.*

The Caſtle of Eridan; or, the entertaining and ſurpriſing Hiſtory of the valiant Don Alvares and the beautiful Eugenia Dutcheſs of Savoy. By G. A. GRAGLIA. Sm. 8vo. 4s. 6d. *Hurſt, Vernor and Hood.*

Caſtle Rackrent: an Hibernian Tale, taken from Facts and from the Manners of the Iriſh Squires before the Year 1782. By MARIA EDGEWORTH. 12mo. Third Edition. 4s. *Johnſon.*

Iriſh Excurſion; or, I fear to tell you. 4 vols. 12mo. 18s. *Lane, Miller.*

PHILOSOPHY.

The Metaphyſics of Ariſtotle, tranſlated from the Greek; with copious Notes, in which the Pythagoric and Platonic Dogmas, reſpecting Numbers and Ideas, are explained and defended. To which is added, a Diſſertation on Nullities and diverging Series; in which the TO EN, or THE ONE, of the Pythagoreans or Platoniſts, ſo often alluded to by Ariſtotle in this Work, is elucidated, the Nature of infinitely ſmall Quantities is unfolded, and the Opinions of the greateſt modern Mathematicians on this abſtruſe Subject are proved to be erroneous. By THOS. TAYLOR. 4to. 2l. 2s. *White, Cuthell.*

A Syſtem of familiar Philoſophy; in twelve Lectures: being the Courſe uſually read by Mr. Walker, of Conduit Street, Hanover Square. 4to. No. I. 1s. 6d. To be completed in 35 Nos. and publiſhed weekly. Printed for the Author; *Kearſley.*

PHYSIC

PHYSIC—ANIMAL ECONOMY.

An Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery. By THOMAS DENMAN, M. D. New Edition, enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. *Johnson.*

Obſervations on the Diſeaſes cauſing Retention of Urine, and on the different Modes of puncturing the Bladder; written in Anſwer to the following Queſtion, propoſed by a literary Society:—"In Caſes of Retention of Urine requiring a Puncture of the Bladder, what are the Advantages and Diſadvantages of the different Modes that have been propoſed, both as reſpecting the Anatomy of the Parts concerned in the Operation, and as regarding their remote Conſequences?" With an Appendix on the Uſe of Catheters. By WALTER WELDON, Surgeon. 8vo. 3s. *Croſby.*

A Diſſertation on the extraordinary Attributes and inherent Virtues of fixed phlogiſtic Earth, diſcovered by Dr. Innocenzo Della Lena, of Lucca; with a ſuccinct Statement of the Doctor's Application to the Royal and Medical Societies, and ſome Animadverſion on the Conduct of thoſe learned and illuſtrious Bodies. To which are added, Rules and Inſtructions for the Uſe of this admirable Specific in the Cure of every Kind of Diſeaſes and Diſorders incident to human Nature. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Sold by the Author.*

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

The Siege of Acre: an epic Poem, in ſix Books. By Mrs. COWLEY. 4to. 9s. *Debrett.*

Out at laſt! or, the Fallen Miniſter. By P. PINDAR, Eſq. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Weſt and Hughes.*

King Mob; or, the Majeſty of the People: a Poem, addreſſed to the quiet good Senſe of the Public. By W. R. POLLETT. 4to. 1s. 6d.—*Dutton, Wright.*

The Pride of Birth; in Imitation of the eighth Satire of Juvenal, with Notes adapted to the Characters and Manners of the preſent Age. 4to. 3s. *Cawthorn.*

The Vale of Trent: a Poem. With a Frontiſpiece. 12mo. 2s. Birmingham printed; *Hurſt*, London.

The Creation, in five Books. Written in the Manner, and intended as an Introduction to the Death of Abel, and Cain. By W. H. HALL. 12mo. 2s. 6d. Fine Paper 3s. 6d. bound. *Croſby and Letterman.*

The Father and the Daughter: a Tale, in Proſe; with an Epiſtle from the Maid of Corinth to her Lover, and other poetical Pieces. By Mrs. OPIE. 12mo. 4s. 6d. *Longman and Rees.*

Deaf and Dumb; or, the Orphan protected: an hiſtorical Drama, in five Acts, as performed by their Majeſties' Servants of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, February 24th, 1801. Taken from the French of M. BOUILLY, and adapted to the Engliſh Stage. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Ridgway.*

POLITICS, POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform, and on Reform in general; in which the Nature of the Britiſh Conſtitution, the Government, its component Parts and Eſtabliſhments, &c. are freely conſidered. 8vo. 1s.—*Jordan.*

Conſiderations on the Change of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and its Conſequences, ſo far as relates to the Queſtion of Catholic Emancipation, and the Repeal of the Teſt Act; with Obſervations on the Coronation Oath. 8vo. 1s. *Stockdale.*

The Diſmiſſal of his Majeſty's Miniſters conſidered as abſolutely neceſſary to avert the Ruin of the Nation. By THOMAS JONES, Eſq. in his Speech on a Motion in Parliament, Dec. 4, 1800. 8vo. 1s. *Jordan.*

A ſhort View of the political Situation of the Northern Powers, founded on Obſervations made during a Tour through Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, in the Year 1800; with Conjectures on the probable Iſſue of the approaching Conteſt. By WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq. of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

Letters on the real Cauſe and the probable Conſequences of the preſent War with Ruſſia. 8vo. 2s. *Cadell and Davies.*

Subſtance of the Speech made by Sir W. Pultney, Bart. in the Houſe of Commons, Thurſday, the 19th of February 1801, on the Motion for an Inquiry into the Cauſes of the Failure of the Expedition againſt Ferrol. 8vo. 1s. *Stockdale.*

The Queſtion as to the Admiſſion of Catholics to Parliament conſidered, upon the Principles of exiſting Laws. With ſupplemental Obſervations on the Coronation Oath. By a BARRISTER. 8vo. 2s. *Booker.*

Caſe of the Catholics conſidered, and an Expedient propoſed for the final Settlement of it. With an Appendix, containing Remarks upon Mr. Reeves's Pamphlet. 8vo. 1s. *Symonds.*

The Thirteenth Report of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 8vo. 1s. *Hatchard, Rivingtons.*

Thoughts on the Dearneſs of Proviſions, and the moſt certain Method to reduce the preſent high Price of Wheat; addreſſed to the principal Inhabitants of Great Britain. 8vo. 6d. *Jones*, Oxford; *Robinſons, Robſon*, London.

A Letter to John Whitmore, Eſq. Member of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons on the Coal Trade, pointing out the Impolicy of the propoſed Meaſure of obtaining Coals, from the manufacturing Diſtricts to the Metropolis; the Cauſes of the high Price of Coals, and the Means of a permanent Reduction of Price. By HENRY GREY MACNAB, M. D. 8vo. 5s. *Griffiths.*

Uniting and monopolizing Farms plainly proved diſadvantageous to the Land Owners, and highly prejudicial to the Public. To which are added, ſeveral Obſervations, ſhowing the Cauſes of the preſent high Prices of all Kinds of Proviſions. By JOHN LEWIS, of Eaſt Bergholt. 8vo. 2s. *Longman and Rees.*

A Survey of the Strength and Opulence of Great Britain; wherein is ſhown the Progreſs of its Commerce, Agriculture, Population, &c. before and ſince the Acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover; and containing a conciſe State of the Nation from official Documents. By the Rev. Dr. CLARKE, Secretary for the Library, &c. to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. With Obſervations by Dean Tucker and David Hume, Eſq. in a Correſpondence with Lord Kaimes, now firſt publiſhed. 8vo. 5s. *Cadell and Davies.*

A brief Review of the Cauſes which have progreſſively operated to enhance the Price of Proviſions, but particularly of Bread Corn; with Suggeſtions as to the beſt Means of alleviating the preſent Diſtreſs, and preventing the Recurrence of a ſimilar Calamity. 8vo. 2s. *Vernor and Hood.*

A Maximum on the Riſe and Progreſs of Famine. Addreſſed to the Britiſh People. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Wright.*

A Propoſal in behalf of the married Poor. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Arch.*

A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt on the Influence of the Stoppage of Iſſues in Specie at the Bank of England, on the Price of Proviſions, and other Commodities. The Second Edition, with additional Notes; and a Preface, containing Remarks on the Publication of Sir Francis Baring, Bart. By WALTER BOYD, Eſq. M. P. 8vo. 5s. *Wright, Mawman.*

Letters from Paris to the Citizens of the United States of America, on the Syſtem of Policy hitherto purſued by their Government, relative to their commercial Intercourſe with England and France, &c. By JOEL BARLOW. 8vo. 3s. *Ridgway.*

The Effect of Paper Money on the Price of Proviſions; or, the Point in Diſpute between Mr. Boyd and Sir Francis Baring examined; the Bank Paper Money proved to be an adequate Cauſe for the high Price of Proviſions, and conſtitutional Remedies recommended. By WILLIAM FREND, Author of "the Principles of Taxation," "the Principles of Algebra," "Letters to the Biſhop of Lincoln," &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d.—*Ridgway.*

SERMONS.

Sermons of the late Rev. JOHN TOUCH, A. M. Miniſter of Aberlour and Mortlack, Banffſhire; reviſed by his Son, the Rev. P. TOUCH, late Chaplain in his Majeſty's Navy. In 3 vols. Vol. I. including in the Preface, Memoirs of the Author. 8vo. 7s. bound. *Scott.*

Twelve Sermons, on various Subjects. By JOHN GROSE, A. M. F. A. S. Curate of the united Pariſhes of St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, Lecturer of St. Olave, Southwark, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Counteſs of Mexborough. 8vo. 7s. 6d. *Rivingtons, Black and Parry.*

Sermons,

Sermons, by the Rev. SYDNEY SMITH, A. M. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s. Second Edition, with Additions. *Longman and Rees.*

THEOLOGY.

An Introduction to the Study of the Bible; being the fourth Edition of the firſt Volume of the Elements of Chriſtian Theology; containing Proofs of the Authenticity and Inſpiration of the Holy Scriptures; a ſummary Hiſtory of the Jews; an Account of the Jewiſh Sects; and a brief Statement of the Contents of the ſeveral Books of the Old and New Teſtaments. By GEORGE PRETYMAN, D.D. F.R.S. Lord Biſhop of Lincoln. 12mo. 5s. *Cadell and Davies.*

An Attempt to exhibit the Meaning and Connexion of Romans, 5th Chapter, 12th and following Verſes: particularly ſhowing how they apply to the certain Salvation of all Infants. 8vo. 1s. *Faulder.*

Religious Union: being a Sketch of a Plan for uniting Catholics and Preſbyterians with the Eſtabliſhed Church. 8vo. 1s. *Mawman.*

The Deſtiny of the German Empire; or, an Attempt to aſcertain the Apocalyptic Dragon; and to ſhow that the Binding of the Dragon, called that old Serpent, the Devil, and Satan, and the millenary State, are likely to be altogether different from what Chriſtian Writers have taught us to expect. By J. BICHENO, M.A. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Johnſon, Matthews.*

The ſhorter Catechiſm of Dr. Martin Luther, in Engliſh and German. By GUSTAVUS ANTHONY WACHSEL, D.D. late Paſtor of the German Lutheran Chapel, Goodman's Fields. 12mo. 2s. *W. Phillips.*

A few plain Reaſons why we ſhould believe in Chriſt, and adhere to his Religion. Addreſſed to the Patrons and Profeſſors of the new Philoſophy. By RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Eſq. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Lackington and Co.*

Six Letters addreſſed to his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, upon the Subject of eccleſiaſtical Dilapidations; with a few curſory Obſervations upon the Right to the Tithes due, and accruing, when an Incumbent dies; and an Inquiry into the Cauſes why the Act of the 17th of Geo. III. to promote the Reſidence of the parochial Clergy, has been ſo little beneficial either to the People or the Clergy. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

The Pattern of Chriſtian Prudence and Diſcretion, urged againſt hurtful and fantaſtic Schemes of Life. By JOSEPH HOLDEN POTT, A.M. Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Albans. 4to. 1s. 6d. *Rivingtons.*

TOPOGRAPHY—TRAVELS.

A Topographical Deſcription of Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, and Part of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire; comprehending, firſt, a general introductory View. Secondly, a more detailed Account of each County; its Extent, general Appearance, Mountains, Caves, Rivers, Lakes, Canals, Soils, Roads, Minerals, Buildings, Market-towns, Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Antiquities, and the Manners and Cuſtoms of its Inhabitants. Thirdly, a Tour through the moſt intereſting Parts of the Diſtrict; deſcribing, in a conciſe and perſpicuous Manner, ſuch Objects as are beſt worth the Attention of the curious Traveller and Tourift. Illuſtrated with various Maps, Plans, Views, and other uſeful Appendages. By JOHN HOUSMAN. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Fine Paper 12s. (See p. 145.) Printed by *Jollie*, Carliſle; *Law*, Ave Maria Lane; *Clarke*, New Bond Street, London.

An Hiſtorical Tour in Monmouthſhire; illuſtrated with Views by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. a new Map of the County, and other Engravings. By WILLIAM COXE, A.M. F.R.S. F.A.S. Rector of Bemerton and Stourton. In two Parts. 4to. 4l. 4s. Large Paper 7l. 7s. (See p. 171.) *Cadell and Davies.*

A Tour through the Batavian Republic, during the Months of October, November, and December, in the Year 1800: containing an accurate Account of the preſent domeſtic State of that Country; with Anecdotes of the leading Characters, and of the late Engliſh Invaſion. By R. FELL. 8vo. *Phillips.*

PRINTS,

PRINTS, &c.

Two Drawing-books; the Subjects deſigned by MASON CHAMBERLIN, engraved in Aquatinta by JEAKES, late Pupil to Alken. 2s. each. Containing Cottage at Goodſhill, Iſle of Wight; Hovel near Norwood; Cottage at Dumpton, near Ramſgate; Limekiln near Dorking, Surrey; Cottage near Briſtol; Barn near Guilford; Cottage at Nettefwell, Eſſex; Saltwood Caſtle, Kent.

A ſmaller Book, by the ſame Hands. 1s. Containing Cottage at Winterbourn, Glouceſterſhire; Cottages, Iſle of Wight; Ditto near Briſtol Hot Wells. *Reeves and Woodyer.*

A new Drawing-book of Cottages, on four Plates. Drawn by CHAMBERLIN, and engraved by JEAKES. 2s. *Reeves and Woodyer.*

Picturefque Excurſions in Devonſhire; conſiſting of ſelect Views, with Deſcriptions, &c. By T. H. WILLIAMS and H. JOHNS. No. I. Royal 8vo. With four Views. 5s. *(To be continued.) Murray and Highley.*

An emblematical Print; containing Medallions of twenty-ſeven of the principal Profeſſors of Muſic. From Miniatures by H. DE JANVRY, deſigned by LOUTHERBOURG, and engraved by LANDSEER. 1l. 1s. Proofs 1l. 11s. 6d. *Thompſon, Colnaghi.*

Portraits of Mary Queen of Portugal, and John Prince of Brazil. Drawn and engraved by RIVARA. 12s. Proofs 15s. *Rivara.*

Map of Aſia, on four Sheets. Coloured 1l. 1s. *Arrowſmith.*

Angus's ſelect Views of Seats, No. XIV. Containing the Seats of the Right Hon. Lord Berwick, in Shropſhire; Sir James Tilney Long, Bart. in Eſſex; and the Hon. William Aſheton Harbord, in Norfolk. Price 5s. Proofs 7s. 6d. *Angus.*

Figures of Britiſh Land Birds. Engraved on Wood by T. BEWICK. To which are added, a few foreign Birds, with their vulgar and ſcientific Names. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. *Mawman.*

The Finding of the Body of Tippoo Sultan, who loſt both his Dominions and his Life, on the 4th of May 1799. *Daniel.*

Portrait of the Right Honourable Admiral Lord Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet in the Mediterranean. Engraved in Mezzotinto by S. W. REYNOLDS, and painted by J. HOPPNER, Eſq. R. A. Size 14 in. by 20. 10s. 6d. Proofs or in Colours. 1l. 1s. *Ryley.*

PUBLICATIONS ANNOUNCED.

A Voyage up the Mediterranean, in his Majeſty's Ship the Swiftſure. By the Rev. COOPER WILLYAMS, A.M. 4to. With forty Plates in Aquatinta by STADLER.

Antiquities, Caſtles, Public Buildings, Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, Cities, Towns, and picturefque Scenery of Scotland. Etched by FITTLER. Size 10 in. by 7½.

A complete View of the ancient Sports and Paſtimes of the Engliſh. By JOSEPH STRUTT. With ſixty Plates. 4to.

Reliquiæ Romanæ; or, Roman Remains in Britain. By SAMUEL LYONS, Eſq. Folio.

A Tour through Part of Wales; comprifing a particular Deſcription of Hafod, the Seat of Thomas Johnes, Eſq. M.P. By J. E. SMITH, M.D. Preſident of the Linnæan Society. With Plates. Imperial Folio. *(Only 100 Copies to be printed.)*

A large Print, in three ſheets, from the Picture of the Storming of Seringapatam. Painted by ROBERT KER PORTER. Lately exhibited at the Great Room in the Lyceum. To be engraved by VENCRAMINI. Price to Subſcribers 6l. 6s. Proofs 10l. 10s.

ERRATUM, p. 160.

For *contemplete*, read *contemplate.*